The New-York Times.

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THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

A Careful and Accurate Survey of the Place.

Nature and Condition of the Surrounding Country.

The Military Arrangements for the Care of Prisoners.

Fearful Revelations of the Character of Their Treatment.

Irresistible Evidence of Inhuman Treatment, Done by Order.

A Repulsive Chapter that History Must Record.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANDERSONVILLE STOCKADE,
GEORGIA, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1865.

While we are merciful, we should not forget to be just. We must pour oil upon the troubled waters, and ointment on the yet suppurating wounds of the late wicked rebellion, but in our zeal to prosper as a body politic and get rich individually, we must not shut our eyes to the palpable, cogent lessons taught us by bitter experience. History must be impartially written, and to be honest, let us call things by their right names, and "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice." From the lips of our fathers and mothers we were not taught to forget the sufferings of our soldiers at Valley Forge or on the British prison-ships. They told us the simple truth—conscience must decide thereafter. Of all the blood, bravery, patience, horror and death of this terrible war, nothing stands out in bolder relief, corroborative of "man's inhumanity to man," than the true history of Andersonville.

Innumerable have been the "eye-witness" accounts, explanations, counter-explanations, reports and histories of this noted spot. Much of what has been said concerning it, like "foreign correspondence" of unscrupulous journals, which is written in a rear sanctum, comes from hearsay. Having spent several days laboriously, accumulating facts and figures, I have arrived at as near an approximation to "the true state of the case" as one well can. Now that the Wirz trial has attracted the attention of the whole civilized world to Andersonville, its actual character and history should be preserved intact.

LOCATION, NAME, &C.

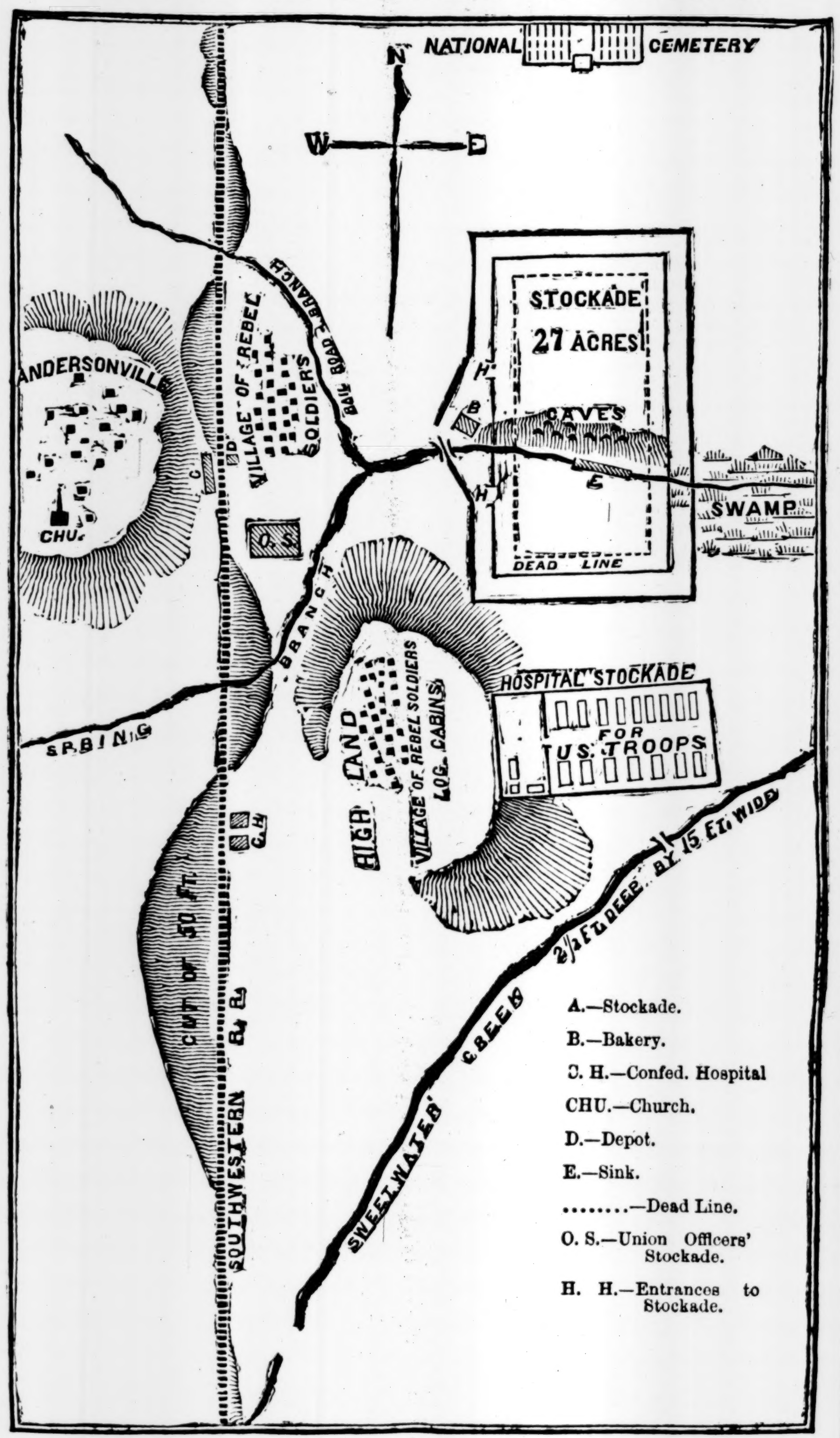
The Southwestern Railway runs from Macon, Ga., to Eufaula, Ala., and sixty miles from the former town, in Sumter County, was established, in 1852, a station and a post-office. That year Maj. ANDERSON took command of Fort Sumter, Charleston, and the Major being a friend of the railway superintendent here, this new-made station was christened "Anderson." The addition of "ville" was made since the war. Thus we see that by a strange coincidence the most infamous spot on American soil bears its name from our country's ancestral glory. The healthfulness of the place is variously stated to be good, or bad, depending upon the success of the particular individual inquired of in preserving his own. But from a close observation of the personal appearance of the people who congregated around the depot, I was deeply impressed with their wan and sickly appearance. Miasmatic affections prevail nine months of the year to a great extent, and people complain of general debility and unusual disturbances of the alimentary canal, which is in fact a chronic and almost universal malady. The malaria of the atmosphere and impurity of the water are the exciting causes. The country hereabouts is very sparsely settled. A more God-forsaken place, except it be the Dry Tortugas or Desert of Sahara, could not be imagined. Gourds and "gubbor" peas—the peanut sold in the North—are spontaneous productions. By considerable irrigation and skill, sweet potatoes can be produced. The soil is a barren sand-field, extending from valley to hill-top, in open field or the pines. Where the wood is cut away, the face of the earth is one vast sand-field, into which animals and vehicles sink several inches in traveling. Before the prison-pen was established here, the whole country around the station, including the grounds on which the stockade was constructed, was covered with a thick growth of pine and oak. It is asserted by many that no shade was found where the stockade stands. This is a mistake. The surveyor who resides here, and aided in selecting the grounds, asserts that a road had to be cleared by ax-men before he could proceed, the wood was so dense. Up to that period, one or two houses, a Methodist Church, and the little frame depot, were the buildings constituting the town. All others found there now, a dozen or more, were constructed by the rebels for quarters, &c. The railroad follows a direction nearly due South when passing Andersonville.

THE STOCKADE

is situated nearly half a mile east of the depot, while the village stands on a high ridge or plateau west of it. A diagram which I send you will show that on either side of the depot and the village, and crossing the railroad some hundreds of yards both north and south of them, running eastwardly, are two small rivulets which meet a little distance from the stockade, and the confluence runs through or across it. The stockade is a wooden pen, with walls twenty feet high, inclosing twenty-seven acres. The landscape gardener, Mr. H. B. WELTON, (who resided in Atlanta in 1861, and paid the price of his loyalty by many months' imprisonment by the rebels,) gave me the measurement as thirteen hundred feet long by eight hundred and seventy-five feet wide, therefore containing 1,137,500 square feet. The dead-line, the existence of which has been so persistently denied, is a visible verity. It stands on an average of eighteen feet from the stockade wall, and the forbidden or death-space covered therefore an area of about 62,000 feet, which decreases the actual space occupied by the prisoners to an aggregate of 1,075,500 square feet. Counting half of this space to have been occupied by sheds, dirt-huts, caves, wells and accumulated filth and rubbish, about three and a half feet square was left per man when the contents of the pen were at the maximum. The walls of the stockade proper are built of pine logs, stood upright, five feet in the ground, twenty above. The timber used is of an average thickness of a foot, some of it being hewn, some with bark simply pulled off, some in a natural, rough state. The dead-line consists of pine stakes, three feet above the ground, and three or four inches in diameter, on the square tops of which narrows and thick strips of yellow pine lumber, twenty feet long, are nailed. The action of the weather, intrusion of cattle, demolition of relic hunters and thieving propensity of the wretched rebel inhabitants of that region have together destroyed and carried away a goodly portion of the dead-line, but a *quantum sufficit* remains, with all the stakes, to mark indisputably the narrow thread between the life and the death of many brave patriots.

Some of the prisoners there dug Yankee wells near the wall, and tunneled out to liberty. To prevent this, a second or outer wall, constructed as the one described, was built forty or fifty yards from the first inclosure. To get clear of both in tunneling therefore the boys would have to bore beneath three "defences," the dead-line, inner and outer walls. Then they would have to run the blockade of forts and earthworks and outer picket-guards, for half a mile. This effectually prevented tunneling out. The sentry-boxes are along the inner wall at intervals of a hundred feet or less. They are simply covered "lookouts," elevated to the top of the wall, where the guard could sit down and watch that no Yank intruded upon the forbidden ground outside the dead-line. These sentry-boxes are reached by ladders from the outside. Two extensive earthworks or forts with an armament of six or eight guns each, and several smaller ones with various armaments, composed the bulk of the artillery surrounding.

PLAN OF THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.



THE GUARD

during the Summer and Autumn of 1864, consisted of six regiments of infantry and two companies of artillery, in all about 3,000 men. Those not employed on duty, hunting escaped prisoners with blood-hounds, standing sentinel over the Yankees, or manning their fortifications, occupied three log-hut villages, one adjoining and east of the depot, on the ground sloping toward the confluence of the little streamlets which ran across the stockade, another on the hill-side southwest of the prison, the third, beyond the ridge to the south, which sent its waters in another valley. The officers of the guard mostly lived in frame buildings erected west of the depot. Let us take a look at

THE INTERIOR

of the prison-pen. It stands to-day materially as it was occupied by our soldiers, and vacated by the rebels in April last. The greatest dimensions of the stockade is from north to south, 1,300 feet. About four hundred feet from the south wall, the diminutive creek runs across it in a latitudinal direction. From the south wall to the branch, the descent is gradual; but on the side of it, the general level of the prison-grounds is reached by a nearly perpendicular bluff. In this abrupt bank of sand is where the weary, starving, emaciated, freezing and dying victims burrowed in excavations or caves. Several of them yet exist in a perfect state of preservation, and I satiated a morbid curiosity by exploring some of the most inviting. I found the walls and ceiling smooth and hard; shelves and closets cut in the earth; the name (or door-plates *a la* Toodles) of the proprietor engraved over the entrance; a neat fire-place on one side, with an aperture leading up to the top where a sun-brick chimney graced the lowly roof; and a pile of wood in an out-of-the-way corner. Eleven sheds, sufficiently commodious to contain and shelter five hundred men each, are within the stockade. They are not boarded up on the sides, only roofed. The whole ground, every foot within the dead-line not occupied by wells, dirt-and-stick huts, accumulated filth, rubbish, running water and the sink, is burrowed by those seeking shelter from the burning sun of Summer, the heavy chilling dews and rains of Autumn and blasts of mid-winter. At least a thousand ruins of dirt-and-stick huts, one-half beneath and the other above ground, yet remain as so many monuments to the patient hope and enduring loyalty of our soldiers. There being no

SHADE,

and the whole face of the soil being sand, unmixed with a redeeming blade of grass or root, the heat was intense in the Summer, often reaching 120 degrees. Every tree and shrub had been carefully removed by the rebel authorities, before driving their Yankee flock to the shambles. The eleven sheds, built at a late day of the existence of the death-pen, would but cover about 6,000, while the tents and huts and caves may be estimated as shelter for 4,000—in all, 10,000. There having been at one time 35,000 imprisoned here, 25,000 would thus be without shelter from heat or cold. And thousands of them had lost their blankets and great coats; also, thousands had worn out their pants, boots and other garments, their only clothing remaining being a dirty shirt and pair of drawers.

THE WATER

is boasted of by those who, like that vile rebel sheet and popular journal among the traitors, the New-York *News*, assumes the defence of this inhumanity and cruelty unparalleled in the annals of murderous warfare, and the special championship of WINDER and WIRZ, and the Southern Confederacy generally. It is chuckled over as a great triumph when it is asserted that the water comes from springs. Let me ask, of what special purity is spring water which reaches your lips strongly impregnated with arsenic or strychnine? The inhuman wretches who selected the spot for this death-pen apparently had in view a forthcoming judgment, where they must be prepared to explain and defend. They could point to the pure water furnished our soldiers. Let the reader bear in mind that every drop of sluice or filth from at least two-thirds of the three thousand rebel guards, a few hundred horses, all other animals, two large rebel hospitals, the residents of the village and of the bakery, ran into the branch above the stockade, and likewise through it. Dr. THORNBURG, one of the rebel surgeons on duty at the prison during the whole of its continuance, and whose testimony has been taken in the Wirz trial, told me that the water was so filthy on entering the stockade as to be unfit for the use of man or beast. Now add another, far more offensive source of adulteration. Dr. THORNBURG informed me that on several occasions 10,000 of the prisoners were sick enough for hospital, three-fourths of whom had diarrhea or flux. The sink was constructed lengthwise of the branch, beginning at the lower (east) side of the stockade, and running in the bed of the creek for three hundred feet. Thus but about one hundred men could occupy it at once, while often five hundred or a thousand poor, suffering victims would be compelled, by loathsome morbidity and disease, to go to stool at the same time. Furthermore, the crowd was so thick that in passing from either end of the grounds to the other, one would have to push and elbow his way through, as in any other throng. Let me ask how far a sick man, scarcely able to walk if aided, could go to deposit excrement, or how long it would require him to go from either end of the stockade to the sink? This state of things compelled two results, viz.: Thousands of the sick would crowd along the water and around the sink, and there remain day and night, till death relieved them. Thousands of others could not reach the place of deposit, and would be compelled to do what, under different circumstances, would have been an act of filth and indecency, wherever inexorable disease demanded. All the water in the grounds, then, except one little spring, (which, as if by the providence of God, burst forth, though unfortunately outside of the dead line, around which the soldiers dare not gather,) was poisoned. The *News* will not deny the statement of Dr. THORNBURG, in reference to the awful

FILTH

of the place. He informed me that it was so offensive that nausea would attack all who came near the prison, and that the whole bed of the creek—the spring branch, as the *News* would have it—was so impregnated with poison, that the mud coming in contact with an abrasure of the skin would produce "hospital gangrene" and inevitable death. Human language is devoid of power to express the loathsome suffering of these patriots. Dr. THORNBURG said they would often pray him to cut off their limbs, that they might either die or be relieved. Death usually ensued from amputations, the patients not having vitality to sustain them. The rains would wash the prison filth by the natural declivity into the narrow bottom land of the little creek, and, by the constant kneading of the low ground by the soldiers' feet, the whole mass became a "lob-lolly," or mortar, composed of sand, muck, feces, decomposing vegetable matter, and grease and slop from all sources, in which maggots germinated and worms and other species of vermin festered and fattened. It was horrible and indescribable.

The *News*, in its article of the 5th instant, speaks of the "immense bakery." In addition to having seen and noted the size and appointment of

THE BAKERY,

I have obtained some additional evidence as to kind of food furnished, which the *News* tells us was just what the rebels got. The "immense bakery," to obtain materials to build which we are told they had to send to Richmond, stands just outside the inner stockade wall, on the edge of the brook, and is an "immense" frame shed, 30x40, containing one room and two bake-ovens, eight or ten feet square. There it stands, not a plank gone, nor an inch in size deducted from it. Constantly employed, it could not have supplied food (bread) for a village of 5,000 inhabitants; while it was the only bakery for a city of 35,000 population. A man who served a term of seven months in rebel prisons, informs me that the kind of bread furnished was a compound of unsifted corn-meal, often containing pieces of cob as large as the first thumb-joint. A loaf of this, 20x10 inches, two inches thick, was given to ten men for three days' supply. Dr. THORNBURG stated that he gave the meal issued to him to his cow, and purchased food suitable for human consumption, acknowledging that it was unfit for any man, and that it alone would produce disease and epidemics in any stockade.

The article in the *News* of which I speak is, from beginning to end, a tissue of exaggerations and fabrications. It refers to Judge HODGES, and praises the Confederate Government for good intentions, in permitting such honorable men to select a site for the prison. The "Judge" may be one of the *News'* friends, but I should prefer better company. He owned a number of the dogs used in catching Union prisoners, and has some of them yet. He was recently excommunicated from the M. E. Church for engaging in the manufacture of "pine-top" whisky, and has been arrested within a fortnight for brutally whipping a negro boy, in which he indulged in the pastime of lacerating his ear, almost severing it from the body. The *News* says there is no marsh in this region; that there were no shade trees; that the bakery here was so "immense" that the rebels had to send to Richmond for "material" to build it; that the pines have short roots, and were cut away, that they would not be blown down on to the prisoners; that Millen was selected as an additional prison because of its healthfulness; that all of the unusual suffering in this modern "Black Hole of Calcutta" was caused by the filth, crime and murders of our own soldiers; that Andersonville was no worse than our prisons for rebels in the North; and that the food we gave rebel prisoners was as poor as that furnished the dying thousands in this iniquitous place. To which I reply:

1. There is marsh not only all over this part of Georgia, but in the immediate vicinity of this prison. 2. There was a dense body of shade trees. 3. The bakery is not "immense," as I have shown by giving measurements; and the "material," which had to be obtained from Richmond, was the cast-iron ovens—articles not generally manufactured in an agricultural and "wooden" country which has no foundries. 4. The pines have long instead of short roots—a fact known by all in this vicinity. 5. Millen was not selected because of its healthfulness, but because it had good railway connections, rendering it a place easy to skedaddle from in the contingency of a "forward march" from the Yankees. 6. Our imprisoned soldiers were not filthy—the charge is a gross insult to the cleanliness and dignity of a brave people; and there were no more murders in this body of 35,000 men than occur in a city of that population in an equal length of time. 7. We all know the falsity of the statement that our prisons for rebels were such murder-pens as Andersonville; and the equally base slander on the nation that we fed our prisoners on ground corn-cobs, putrid bacon and decaying vegetables. I can brand the *News'* statement on this subject a falsehood from personal knowledge. I visited during the war the prisons at Chicago, Indianapolis and Elmira, and know that, comparing the food and shelter the rebels there had, with what I saw them have in Stonewall JACKSON's Corps of their own army, they fared better than with their "friends at home." Dr. THORNBURG, though a pretty fair "reconstructed" Unionist, asserts that notwithstanding the treatment of prisoners here was bad, it was no worse than the Federals treated rebel prisoners in the North, "after the Yankees began to retaliate." I should be glad to know when the Yankees retaliated. The Doctor further avowed that "when we dare speak the truth, and have our God-given right to speak at all, we'll depict the horrors of Northern prisons," and he added, "I am now prescribing for a patient, who contracted scurvy in Elmira, New-York Yankee prison." What an age of accurate history and loyal literature we shall have when treason assumes the prerogative of enlightening the people of this Yankee Nation!

J. Q. T.

ALABAMA.

Judge Busteed Grants a Writ of Habeas Corpus—The Military Authorities Refuse to Obey It—Prompt Action of the Judge.

MOBILE, Ala, Friday, Nov. 25.

S. C. DEXTER, Treasury cotton agent at Mobile, who had been arrested and held in custody by Gen. WOOD, the military commander of this department, for alleged malfeasance in office, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge BUSTEED, of the United States District Court of Alabama, which writ was served on Gen. WOOD and Provost-Marshal BROOKS.

The military authorities declined to obey this writ, claiming that a military commission had been convened for the trial of DEXTER, and that they would proceed with the trial and not permit of any outside interference.

Judge BUSTEED, upon this, ordered the discharge of DEXTER from custody; that Gen. WOOD should have no longer any control over said DEXTER; that the body of DEXTER be produced in court, in order that he might be bailed to answer any complaint made against him, and that Gen. WOOD be ordered to appear at 10 o'clock to-day to show cause why he shall not be proceeded against, as the law directs, for contempt of court.

Additional Particulars—Gen. Wood Still Refuses to Appear—Judge Busteed Issues a Proclamation for his Arrest.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 24—P. M.

On the opening of the United States District Court, yesterday, Mr. ANDREWS, counsel for DEXTER, read a certificate from the Sheriff of Mobile, showing personal service of the order of Judge BUSTEED upon Gen. WOOD, requiring him to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for contempt of court.

Thereupon Judge BUSTEED ordered that a proclamation be made for the arrest of Gen. WOOD.

Gen. WOOD still not appearing, counsel moved for an attachment directed to the United States Marshal against him.

Judge BUSTEED granted the motion for the attachment, and expressed his regret at the course the military authorities had elected to pursue, and disclaiming all personal feeling, he declared his purpose to maintain the authority and dignity of the United States District Court.

The Judge further said that in the absence of the United States Marshal, and being himself compelled to go to Montgomery, he would make the writ of attachment of the court against Gen. WOOD, returnable two weeks from Monday next.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 24.

Gen. THOMAS arrived in this city this afternoon. His mission is purely on mail matters connected with his department.

Intelligence from central Mississippi reports a healthy condition of affairs there. Personal enterprise was active, and provisions were plentiful. The negroes were also well disposed and returning to their former homes.

A Columbus (Mississippi) newspaper is informed of $8,000 being collected by a government agent, who accounted for but $6,000. It adds: "The stealing mania is rampant."

In accordance with the law just passed by the Mississippi Legislature, the Tax Collector at Vicksburgh gives notice that he will collect a tax of $2 upon each person.

Charge of Embezzlement Disproved—Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 25.

EDWARD SIMPSON, late master-caulker at the Navy-yard, charged by the government with a series of embezzlements, covering a long period, was cleared to-day by a jury in the United States District Court.

A Prussian, named HERMAN POWELL, a manufacturer of gas-ovens, committed suicide to-night at his office, in Walnut-street, by shooting himself with a carbine.

The Murder of Jacob Crouse.

BEDFORD, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 25.

JOHN P. REED, JR., indicted for the murder of JACOB CROUSE, was acquitted to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county.

The killing of CROUSE was caused by political disagreements arising out of the late rebellion.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 24.

Arrived steamer *Golden City*, from Panama.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

Conclusion and Results of the Session.

Freedom Guaranteed Beyond Legislative Interference.

Entire Repudiation of the Rebel War Debts.

Judicial Officers to be Appointed by the Governor and Senate.

Address to the Convention by Gov. Marvin.

Serious Riot Among Negroes in West Florida.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1863.

The Constitutional Convention has, to-day, closed its session and consummated its work in a manner highly creditable to the State, and, I think, satisfactory to the government. The "sober second thought," under the influence of Gov. MARVIN, and the desire to have no further controversy with the General Government, has secured a fundamental law free from all objections, save some of a trivial and unimportant character.

The freedom of the former slave is fully established and guaranteed by the following provisions, which were adopted yesterday:

Whereas, Slavery has been destroyed in this State by the Government of the United States; therefore, be it

Ordained by the people of the State of Florida, in convention assembled, That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall in future exist in this State, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted by the courts of the State; and all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and shall enjoy the rights of person and property without distinction of color.

In all criminal proceedings founded upon injury to a colored person, and in all cases affecting the rights or remedies of colored persons, no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color. In all other cases, the testimony of colored persons shall be excluded, unless made competent by future legislation. The jury shall judge of the credibility of the testimony."

The obnoxious word "white," in the sixteenth section of the bill of rights, was stricken out, and no discrimination on account of color now appears.

As intimated in my last, the convention, under the intimation received from President JOHNSON's telegram to Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, reconsidered its action in regard to the rebel war debt, and has adopted the following:

Be it ordained by the people of Florida, in convention assembled, That all State Treasury notes issued, and all other liabilities contracted by the State of Florida, on or after the 10th day of January, A. D., 1861, to the 25th day of October, A. D., 1865, except such liabilities as may be due to the Seminary and School Fund, and such other liabilities as are provided for by this constitution, be and are declared void, and the General Assembly shall have no power to provide for the payment of the same, or any part thereof.

A proposition was made, but defeated, to submit the constitution to the people for ratification. It was made by an opponent of negro equality and of the rejection of the rebel debt, and was resisted by the friends of the government. That the convention has acted in good faith, and did not intend to secure any legislative or other dodge, I give you as evidence the provision on

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1. No part of this constitution shall be altered except by a convention duly elected.

2. No convention of the people shall be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, made known by the passing of a bill which shall be read three times on three several days in each House.

3. Whenever a convention shall be called, proclamation of an election for delegates shall be made by the Governor at least thirty days before the day of election. Every County and Senatorial District shall be entitled to as many delegates as it has representatives in the Assembly. The same qualifications shall be required in delegates and in electors that are required in members of Assembly and voters for the same respectively, and the elections for delegates to a convention, and the returns of such elections, shall be held and made in the manner prescribed by law for regulating elections for members of Assembly, but the convention shall judge of the qualifications of its members.

The convention, by a vote of 34 to 3 this morning, reconsidered its action making the judiciary elective by the people, and provided that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate. The convention also this morning paid a graceful and appropriate compliment to President JOHNSON and Provisional Governor MARVIN, by the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by Mr. GEORGE K. WALKER, one of the delegates from Gadsden County:

Resolved by the People of the State of Florida, That the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, has been marked by a degree of liberality and magnanimity toward Florida that entitles him to the confidence and gratitude of this State.

Resolved, further, That in the administration of WM. MARVIN, Provisional Governor of Florida, we recognize only an earnest desire to advance the best interest of the State, and for his able and patriotic services we tender him our sincerest acknowledgments.

The Provisional Governor is authorized to appoint three suitable persons to revise the laws so as to comport with the new constitution and submit them to the Legislature for ratification. He is authorized to open the State Land Office and to organize the militia when he shall deem necessary. In every possible way it has expressed its confidence in him, and to him is due the credit of overcoming their prejudices and harmonizing their action with the requisitions of freedom and the desires of the Federal Government.

In my observation of twenty-five years among legislative bodies it has never been my lot to witness an assemblage where there was so little asperity of feeling, so little collision and excitement; or where there was manifested a deeper or more earnest desire for the public weal. Discussion and interchange of sentiment gradually brought all into harmony with each other, and with the duties imposed by the abolition of slavery. They have met their responsibilities nobly, and are entitled to commendation, and they will return to their constituents with a more earnest and true loyalty of feeling than they came with, and their influence will be felt in securing a better feeling among the people, and allaying the asperities incident to the radical change which has been made by the results of the war.

At the close of the session this evening, a committee was sent to invite Gov. MARVIN to address the convention. He came in, and with much embarrassment, addressed them briefly as follows:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for this invitation, but as my mind is suddenly and unexpectedly called from the business which has engaged me through the day, my remarks will necessarily be unconnected.

I congratulate you on the conclusion of your labors. The result of them meets my entire approbation as the Provisional Governor of the State. Even as a citizen, I approve of most of your acts. Some things, as a citizen of the State, I could have wished might have been done differently; yet even on these points I may be wrong. But as Provisional Governor, I am entirely satisfied with what you have done. You have done everything that, in my official capacity, I asked you to do. You have done it all, and in the right spirit. Your action, in regard to negro testimony, receives my especial commendation. You have met the issue fairly and squarely, and have done all that could have been desired of you. The conventions of all the other Southern States have evaded it, by transferring it to their Legislatures. I hope they will be successful and prosperous, but feel that the action of Florida, so fully in accordance with the wishes of the President, will place her in a better position than theirs. I feel no hesitation in saying that, with such a constitution as you have adopted, the Florida delegation will be admitted to seats in the Congress of the United States.

I congratulate myself too, on my success in bringing together so full a convention. Nearly, or quite every county in the State, except Duval, is represented. For this we are indebted very much to the assistance of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, the officer commanding the district. He has fully coöperated with me in all my efforts, and has refused nothing that I have asked of him. I shall rely on his further assistance to bring about a full representation of the State in the Legislature which meets on the third Monday of December.

I have a single remark to make, before concluding, in regard to our domestic affairs. I feel great anxiety for the preservation of peace and good order throughout the State, during the approaching Christmas holidays. As I have had the opportunity, I have conversed freely with the more intelligent colored people, and with others of less intelligence. Although I am an old citizen of the State, and all my life a slaveholder, yet, as I came here from the North, and with my appointment from the President of the United States, they talk more freely to me than they do to you. I find their minds are exercised with fears as to their treatment hereafter by their former owners. They fear that their old owners will love them less, and treat them with less respect and kindness, than in time past. This is all very natural. They themselves formerly looked down upon free negroes, as beneath them; and now finding themselves free negroes, they fear there will be little kindness and respect shown them by their former owners. I most earnestly recommend that they be treated justly and kindly. Nearly all of them, at the end of the year, will want to leave their old homes. Their feeling is that they will not be free, unless they go off from where they have been living. This idea is in their heads, and I find there is no use in talking to them on the subject.

My advice is, when Christmas comes, to give them full liberty to go where they please. Offer no objections, and attempt to interpose no restraints upon their movements. And I will say to you that the officer in charge of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau is now, with my assistance, and guided very much by my suggestions, preparing a circular on this subject. They will be given from Christmas until the middle of January to roam where they please, and do what they please, provided they do not violate the laws. By the end of that time, it is hoped, they will have made arrangements for next year, either by returning to their old homes and contracting with their former owners, or entering into engagements elsewhere. Should this not be the case, and should they still be wandering about the country, without homes, and with no visible means of support, they will be taken up and dealt with as vagrants, under the law. I shall make it my duty, as opportunity offers, (and my engagements will give me more time in future,) to go about and address them. I shall tell them who are their true friends; that their real friends are not Northern, but Southern people—their former masters. And I shall point them to what you have done for them, gentlemen, in the constitution which you have adopted, to secure their rights, liberty, persons and property, by prohibiting the existence of slavery in this State, and allowing them to sue and testify in the courts of the country. And I appeal to you, as you go to your homes, to exert your influence for the maintenance of good order and the preservation of peace and quiet.

The colored troops are all to be withdrawn from the interior to the seaboard. About one thousand white troops will be left in the State. But these properly distributed, so as to form a nucleus for the militia in case of insurrection, will, I am convinced, be sufficient to prevent any disturbances or outbreaks on the part of the colored people.

I repeat, in conclusion, my congratulations as Provisional Governor on the result of your deliberations. Florida, under the constitution which you have adopted, has before her a future rich in its promise of prosperity and happiness to her people."

The speech was heard with the deepest interest and gratification on the part of the assemblage, and was concluded amid loud applause. And thereupon, a few minutes before 5 o'clock P. M., the convention adjourned—*without day*.

In refering to the action of the Convention in regard to the black race, the leading State paper, the old organ of the Democrats, and during the war the rankest and most virulent rebel sheet, holds the following language:

"The effect of this action is to prohibit the Legislature from excluding the Freedmen from access to the courts for the purpose of protecting themselves from injustice and oppression. It gives them the privilege of testifying in the courts as against white men in all matters wherein their own rights of person or property are concerned but no farther. The Legislature, however, has the power of extending the privilege and making them competent witnesses in all cases, civil and criminal.

We cannot withhold the expression of our gratification at this action of the convention. Sure are we that the people will approbate it as necessary, proper and right. To leave the negro without the protection contemplated would have been to place him in an infinitely worse condition in this respect than when he was a bondman, for then he had a master whose property he was, and whose interest, if not humanity, prompted him to protect him from injustice and wrong. He would have been the victim of every dishonest man, with no means of redress for enforcing his rights, and the effect of such helplessness could not have been otherwise than injurious to the best interests of all classes. Excluded from the courts, save through "his next friend"—denied the privilege of making complaint before magistrates of injuries done him, and of giving or introducing testimony of his own color on the trial, even when there was no white man present as witness of the transaction—he would have had no motive for being industrious. The Convention has acted wisely in relieving him from this unfortunate condition, and we are glad to be able to say that it has taken the lead in this matter, neither the Conventions of Mississippi, Alabama nor South Carolina, so far as we have been able to gather, having made any such provision in their constitutions. Each of these States has left this important question to the varying and uncertain action of their Legislatures, where and before the people it will be made a football for demagogues to ride into office—a state of affairs from which the people of Florida have been saved by the firmness and wisdom of their delegates "in convention assembled."

Information has been received here of a serious *emute* among the negroes near Marianna, West Florida. The rioters had burned THOMAS WHITE's gin-house, with about sixty bales of cotton, and serious apprehensions were entertained. A number of negroes were breathing vengeance and threatening hostility to the whites. There were no troops at Marianna, and Gen. FOSTER forthwith ordered a company of the Seventh regulars to quell the disturbance.

The announcement in the *Herald* of the 25th that "a reverend gentleman of Florida was in consultation with Secretary HARLAN at Washington," and purposing to colonize this State with negroes, occasions some amusement, and the inquiry is made "who is this reverend gentleman who thus proposes to dispose of the State."

Fourteen soldiers of the Third Colored Regiment have been tried and are now in prison, at Jacksonville, awaiting sentence for their participation in the late mutiny in camp at that place. Under proper administration of military discipline, all would be shot, but perhaps, as the rebellion was so extensive, the sentence may be modified. The remainder of the regiment has been mustered out and sent North.

No tidings are yet received of the missing steamer *D. H. Mount*, and it is now considered almost certain that she is lost. Judge BURRITT, of Jacksonville, is known to have been on board, but many others who were reported among the passengers, have been heard from. The list is awaited here with painful suspense.

An interesting practical joke was played off on one of the leading opponents of negro testimony, a few days since, in one of our principal towns. A planter lost a bale of cotton; his negroes informed him that they had seen a white neighbor take it away; he immediately appealed to the Provost-Marshal, and brought in his sable witnesses; he was politely informed by the Provost, (who knew his feelings against negro testimony,) that he had no testimony, admissable under the laws of the State, establishing the case, and dismissed it, leaving the unfortunate planter to pocket his loss and consider the effect of his doctrines.

A Letter from Gov. Marvin.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* publishes the following note from Gov. MARVIN:

OFFICE OF THE PROV. GOVERNOR,
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 10, 1865.

Messrs. Editors:

DEAR SIRS: Your paper of yesterday contains a statement in the telegraph column, to the effect that Secretary SEWARD says that "the President in a letter to me, is much gratified with the progress made toward reorganization in the State, and regards the ratification of the congressional amendment abolishing slavery as indispensable to a restoration of loyal relations between Florida and other States;" and your editorial notice of it seems to imply that you think such a letter or telegram had been received by me.

I have received no letter or telegram from the President, Secretary SEWARD, or any other person connected with the Federal Government, on the subject referred to, or on any other subject pending before the convention. The action of the convention was free, voluntary and uninfluenced by any other consideration than a regard for justice, right and sound policy.

WM. MARVIN, Prov. Governor.

The Election.

On Nov. 8 Gov. MARVIN issued a proclamation naming Nov. 29 as the day for the election of State officers, members of the State Legislature, &c.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 25.

The ship *Somerset*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., has arrived here. She reached the Capes on the 24th inst., at 11 A. M. She reports a heavy gale off the coast. She brings a full cargo of merchandise, consigned to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

GEORGIA IN THE WAR.

The Aid She Extended to the Rebellion.

Brief Sketches of Her Distinguished Officers.

The Extensive Railroad System of the State.

Her Strength in Cotton, Cereals, and Minerals.

From Our Special Correspondent

MILLEDGEVILLE, Monday, Nov. 13, 1865.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE MADE BY GEORGIA FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE REBELLION.

Although reluctant at first to accept the issue of secession, after the attack upon Sumter, Georgia plunged into the war with all her might, and made her lordly forests arenas of strife, and converted her fair fields into countless cemeteries. No cotton State has suffered so severely as Georgia. Her ruined cities, her desolated hearths and her devastated lands are monuments of infamy, and the wails of the widow and orphan grate harshly upon the stranger's ear.

Georgia wheeled into the ranks of strife, and maintained a bold front until the last. Some time before the close of the rebellion she groaned bitterly at the tightness of the national grasp, yet her brave soldiers fought on undismayed to the end; but will, I doubt not from present appearances, distinguish themselves for their ardent support of peace "no less renowned than war."

Georgia had 105,000 soldiers in the field, not including 15,000 militia, portions of whom fought in the trenches at Atlanta. Twenty-four thousand of these poor fellows are under the ground, rotting in inhospitable graves, among whom are Cols. D. N. Smith, Sturgis, Arescott, Coombs, Cummins, Mills, Phil. and Ed. Tracy, Levi Smith, Douglas, Williams, Delaney, Evans, Mounger, Slaughter, Shropshire, Harris, Cooper, Jones, Sloan, the Lamars, and others.

In the cause of the rebellion Georgia lost, in the death of many of her general officers, some of her most gifted and gallant sons. The first on this list, probably, is Major-Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER, who fell dead at one of the battles in front of Atlanta, pierced to his vitals with Federal bullets. He was a citizen of Augusta, and for many years was an officer in the United States Army, having won for himself great distinction in the Mexican war. He was one of the bravest, and with but few exceptions, one of the ablest Generals in the Confederate Army. A short time before his death he was severely wounded in the foot, but returned to his command during the exciting scenes which transpired in front of Atlanta in the Summer of 1864. In the memorable battle in which the lamented MCPHERSON yielded up his life for his country's existence, WALKER led a charge in which his division lost nearly three thousand in killed and wounded, he himself being numbered amongst the slain.

Brig.-Gen. T. R. R. COBB, of Athens, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh. He was very active in urging the soldiers to the field, and became a conspicuous officer early in the war. He was killed by a piece of shell while in conversation with one of his staff officers. He was a lawyer by profession, of unrivaled attainments, and is said to have been, by those who knew him best, a true friend and a Christian gentleman.

Brig.-Gen. PAUL J. SEMMES, of Columbus, was killed at Gettysburgh. He had distinguished himself upon many hard-fought fields in the South, and perished upon the loyal soil of Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of West Point, but I believe he was not in the army at the breaking out of the rebellion.

Brig.-Gen. FRANCIS S. BARTON, of Savannah, was the first distinguished Georgian who fell in the causeless rebellion, he and BARNARD BEE, of South Carolina, having been killed while leading a charge at the first battle of Bull Run. During an exciting stage of the battle, BEE, who was commanding a brigade next to that of BARTON, remarked to the latter, "Look at JACKSON. He's as firm as a stone-wall." Ten minutes afterwards BEE and BARTON were both mortally wounded.

Brig.-Gen. GEORGE P. DOLES, of Milledgeville, a journeyman tailor at the time of the secession of Georgia, was killed at Cold Harbor. He went into the field as a Captain, but was soon afterwards advanced to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Georgia. He is said to have been a very brave man, and received his promotion of Brigadier-General for gallant conduct in the battles of the Wilderness.

Brig.-Gen. CLAUDIUS C. WILSON, of Savannah, died from the effects of a severe wound which he received at Chickamauga, coupled with disease. He was a lawyer of eminence, and had made his mark in his profession. He is said to have been a true friend and a brave man.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

Georgia furnished about forty general officers for the Confederate Army, six of whom were killed. All the rest, like those in Alabama, have got themselves into citizens' harness, and most of them have gone back into their old professions.

Lieut.-Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, a lawyer of acknowledged ability, is practicing his profession at Atlanta. From what I saw of him, I am of the opinion that he is an honorable man and a scholar. He is famed for his well-known integrity, his high sense of honor, purity of character, and his magnanimity of soul. He was a dauntless soldier, and was for a time Chief of Staff to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. Brave men are always magnanimous and true. In conversation with me, he stated that he was not only willing to acquiesce with the powers that be, but he felt that he stood pledged to support and defend the constitution and the Union, and added that he should do all in his power to elevate the South, and to bring about that harmony which existed between the North and South before the war. Many of his friends are urging him to run for Governor, and one or more papers of the State have nominated him as their candidate. GORDON went into the army as a Captain.

Brig.-Gen. WM. T. WOFFORD, of Cass County, and who is represented to me as a strong Union man up to active hostilities in the field, is running for Congress. He commanded a brigade of Georgia troops in the Army of Virginia for a long time, but during the last few months of the war he had charge af the Northern District of Georgia. At present he is at his home practicing law.

Brig.-Gen. BRIAN M. THOMAS, a graduate of West Point, and a jolly, good-natured fellow, with a big belly, is acting as chief clerk on board the steamer *Clara Dunning*, which runs between Mobile and Montgomery. He is a native of this county. He was captured at Blakely by Gen. GARRARD on the 10th of April last.

Major-Gen. JOSEPH E. WHEELER, the distinguished cavalry officer, is in the commission business at Augusta. He was a graduate of West Point, and was in command at Carlisle, Penn., a short time before the war. He is considerably under 30 years of age, and was quite successful in knocking things to smash in ROSECRANS' rear during the progress of the battle of Stone River. He is a dapper little fellow, and is fond of the ladies—one particularly, a charming widow in Middle Tennessee. He was a pet with BRAGG and JEFF. DAVIS, and was very unfriendly toward FORREST. It will be remembered that he made several demonstrations in SHERMAN's rear during the Atlanta campaign. And, if I recollect aright, according to rebel telegrams, when SHERMAN marched to the sea, WHEELER killed KILPATRICK some half a dozen times.

Brig.-Gen. LUCIUS J. GARTRELL is practicing law at Atlanta. He resigned his seat in the Federal Congress, and went into the field to fight against the government as Colonel of the Seventh Georgia Infantry. He remained with his regiment a short time, resigned, and was elected a member of the Confederate Congress. Subsequently he received the appointment of Brigadier-General, and was placed in command of the Georgia State Reserves. He is now a candidate for Congress.

Brig.-Gen. GEO. F. ANDERSON is in the auction and commission business at Atlanta. Immediately after the war he tried the butchering business, but it didn't pay. He went into the field as Colonel of the Eleventh Georgia, and was promoted for gallant conduct. From the time of his promotion up to the close of the war he commanded a brigade in LEE's army. ANDERSON was all through the Mexican war.

Brig.-Gen. HENRY L. BENNING is at home in Columbus, practicing law, the profession of which he is a distinguished member. He commanded a brigade in LONGSTREET's corps at Chickamauga, and had three horses shot from under him. Subsequently he was shot in the arm, which just scraped the skin off a little. A few moments after he was badly wounded in the breast by a grape shot and left the field, but returned in eighteen minutes and resumed the command of his brigade. He is represented to me as one of the bravest men in Georgia, and I guess he is.

Brig.-Gen. PHIL. COOK is practicing law at Oglethorpe, and was a delegate in the late convention. He commanded a brigade in LEE's army. While being paroled the following took place: Gen. COOK—"Major, I'll be hanged if I want to take any oath." The Major—"You know the conditions, sir." COOK—"Well, I'll take it." Major—"I know you will." COOK—"Yes, I'll subscribe to the obnoxious instrument; but by all that is good, if I had every man in the Yankee army in a fort, and that fort was mined, I'd touch it off and send them all to glory." Gen. COOK is a candidate for Congress.

Maj.-Gen. GILMER is at his home in Savannah doing nothing. He was a graduate of West Point, and was a Captain of Engineers at the commencement of the war, and on duty in California. It is said that he went into the thing reluctantly, but yielded to State pride.

Major-Gen. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury under JAMES BUCHANAN, is at Macon. I took dinner out at his plantation a few days ago, and found everything in nice order. I judge he was rather a kind master, as none of his negroes have left him. I had hard work to believe this, disliking him, as I did, for his double-dealing with our government. I don't think COBB has lost much by the war—it isn't his style to make sacrifices. EX-GOV. JOE. BROWN tells a good story of this modern Falstaff. It seems that when WILSON approached Columbus, COBB was in command. But when our forces got within eighteen miles of that place, COBB started for Macon for *reinforcements*. Columbus fell in the meantime; Cobb was advised of the fact. "Ah," said he, "Governor, you'd ought to have seen those brave fellows of mine fight. By ——. Sir, if I had had two more regiments, the Yankees never would have crossed the Chattahoochee River! I tell you, Governor, it was one of the most chivalrous displays I ever saw. I felt sad when those brave fellows were overpowered. But it was a grand sight; and I swear by all that's good, that with 1,000 more men, I could have cleaned out the whole Yankee crowd!" COBB don't like gunpowder—at least, so the Georgians say. Many people of the North are of the opinion that COBB is on parole, like HOOD and JOE. JOHNSON and others. This is not the case. WILSON never paroled him. It will be remembered that the Secretary of War gave orders for the resumption of hostilities, after SHERMAN's mistake with JOHNSON. COBB immediately surrendered, and is simply a prisoner of war.

Maj.-Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS is—no one knows where. He is a fugitive, and is supposed to be in Cuba. The wiseacres say, "Well, I'll bet he isn't a hundred miles from Georgia;" but I reckon he is. TOOMBS played it on our fellows pretty nice. A corporal's guard was sent to his house to arrest him, with orders to treat him kindly. The corporal knocked at the door, and TOOMBS opened it, with "What will you have, gentlemen?" "I have an order for the arrest of Gen. TOOMBS, sir. Is he in?" said the corporal. "Yes," replied TOOMBS, "he's in, but he's engaged just at present. If you'll step in and take seats, he will be in in a few minutes. I'll go and tell him." TOOMBS rushed out of the room, had his horse saddled, rode off, and has never been heard from since. The corporal smelt a mice a short time after, but the bird had flown.

Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, after a trip to Mobile and New-Orleans, had arrived at his home in Savannah a few days ago. While I was in Mobile he was the recipient of a private supper at the hands of Federal officers, and I understand that HARDEE made the remark that his heart was never really in the rebellion. He is a splendid officer, and is the author of several military works.

Maj.-Gen. MCLAWS is at Augusta, doing nothing. Brig.-Gen. EVANS is at Cuthbert, practicing law. Brig.-Gen. JNO. K. JACKSON is at Augusta practicing law, and Brig.-Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON is at Savannah in the same profession. Maj.-Gen. WAYNE, son of Judge WAYNE, United States Supreme Court, is in New-York. GUSTAVUS SMITH, formerly Street Commissioner in New-York, is at his home, and so are TALIAFERRO, BAYARD, CAPERS and others. Gen. MERCER is in Fort Pulaski, charged with wantonly shooting five of our soldiers.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF GEORGIA.

The railroad system of Georgia is completer than in any other Southern State in all particulars. The Western and Atlantic Railroad (which is owned by the State of Georgia, and is generally called the State Road,) runs from Chattanooga to Atlanta—a distance of 138 miles. It runs through a charming country, crosses three large rivers and a multiplicity of small ones, including the Chickamauga, which it crosses *eighteen* times, and winds itself along the base of Kenesaw and Lost Mountains, the famous Buzzard Roost, and many other gigantic hills. It passes through two tunnels—one under Missionary Ridge and another at Tunnel Hill. This road is in very good order; one-third of the rails are new and the water-tanks are in good condition. In 1859, this road paid into the State treasury, as net earnings, $420,000; in 1860, $450,000; in 1861, $438,000; in 1862, $440,000, and in 1863, $1,650,000; and in 1862, when all other property was returned for taxation at a lower valuation than it was returned in 1859-60-61, a committee of the Legislature, appointed to examine into the affairs of the road, &c., valued it at $7,849,224. As our forces had possession of a part of the road in the early part of the year 1864, and finally took possession of its entire length in September of the same year, only $235,000 was paid into the treasury for 1864, and at the fall of Atlanta, in September, 1864, the "Confederate States Government" owed the road $1,000,000. As the "Confederate States Government" has gone up a spout, that million of dollars isn't worth shucks. This road was turned over to the State of Georgia by the United States Government, and is doing a tremendous freight and passenger business.

The next road of importance in the State is the Georgia Railroad, which runs from Atlanta to Augusta. Gen. GARRARD, during the Atlanta campaign, destroyed two bridges on this road, and tore up the rails in several places between Atlanta and Covington. It is now in good running order. The distance between Atlanta and Augusta is 171 miles. The Augusta and Savannah Railroad, which runs between those two places, was almost entirely destroyed by Gen. SHERMAN, and now has a break in it of forty miles. It will not be finished much before January. The Macon and Western Railroad, running between Atlanta and Macon, distance 103 miles, is one of the most superb and best equipped roads I ever traveled on. There is not a bridge on it. This road suffered a little, but lost none of its rolling stock. The track was torn up about 22 miles. It runs two passenger trains each way daily, and is doing a large freight business. The Atlanta and West Point Railroad is also doing a fine business. The road is in good order. All the water-pumps and wood-mills are connected, most of which are run by steam. The distance from Atlanta to West Point is 76 miles. The Georgia Central Railroad, which runs from Macon to Savannah, is nearly 200 miles in length, and was pretty well destroyed by Gen. SHERMAN about a year ago—so much so that it has not been put in running order since. Most of the bridges were destroyed, large portions of the track were torn up, and nearly all the rolling stock was rendered unfit for use. The Southwestern Railroad, which runs from Macon to Columbus, and to Albany, is in good running order, and runs two trains daily.

Speaking of railroads, there are many important ones projected, all of which will be urged to completion in a short time. The most important of all these projected roads is the line which is to connect Macon and Brunswick. This will injure Savannah to some extent. Brunswick is located on Turtle River, eighty miles south-southwest from Savannah. There can be no question but that this place is destined to become one of the most important commercial cities in the South. The Government, I believe, on account of its spacious harbor—the depth of which is 24 feet at high water on the bar, and never less than 18 feet—has purchased a site for a navy-yard near the city, and will soon, no doubt, commence operations thereat in good earnest. In a few years it will be connected by railway with Macon and Mobile, which works are far advanced. The grading of the Atlantic and Gulf Road, which is to connect Savannah and Brunswick with Mobile, has been completed to Bainbridge. The contractors are energetically pushing forward operations toward the initial point, repairing damages done during the war to bridges and trestle work, the cars having run before that period as far as Thomasville. The Macon and Brunswick Road is also being pushed forward at a rapid rate, intending to reach Hawkinsville by the middle of this month from Macon, there to connect with a tri-weekly line of steamers to Savannah. The health of Brunswick can hardly be excelled. It is unquestionably the finest location in the South, situated as it is on a sandy bluff, ten feet above high water, and enjoying the pure sea breeze at all seasons.

COTTON, CEREALS AND MINERALS.

The great staple, cotton, is cultivated as successfully in Georgia as in any State in the Union. In 1859 upward of a million of bales, of 400 pounds each, were raised, and found its way into the markets on the seaboard. That amount has not been raised during the five years since. None whatever has been raised during this year, although an abundant amount, considerable of which was made in 1860, is being brought into the markets, especially at Savannah, Columbus and Macon. If the planters can get machinery, money and labor, large amounts of cotton will be raised next year. Hundreds of Union officers have either bought or leased plantations, or gone in on shares. As far as labor is concerned, white men can till the soil of all parts of this State. There is no mistake about this thing. The best proof of this, by the way, is the fact that white men are, and for the past Summer have been, doing farm-work all over the State.

Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and rice can be raised in profusion. Before the war Georgia used to raise fifty million bushels of corn annually, and nearly forty million pounds of rice. Tobacco run up in 1860 to nearly one million pounds, and in the same year Georgia produced eight million bushels of sweet potatoes, and two million pounds of sugar-cane. Beeswax and honey were already made to a great extent—nearly one million pounds having been sent to market in 1858.

Next to Tennessee and Alabama, Georgia has the best mineral fields in the South. In the neighborhood of the Etowah River iron ore is in abundance, but it is not of so fine a quality as either the Tennessee or Alabama iron. Coal is also found, but the regions have not been worked. Extensive veins of quartz abound in the mineral regions, with unmistakable evidences of the existence of gold ore. Capital and labor would do well in Northwestern Georgia.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

FROM RICHMOND.

The United States District Court—Important Confiscation Suit—The Richmond and York Railroad to be Reconstructed at Once—Sentence of Lieut. Thomas Keefe—Important Orders from Gen. Terry and Gen. Turner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 20, 1865.

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia—Judge UNDERWOOD presiding—which was in session during the past week, adjourned on Saturday evening, to meet again in Norfolk on the 27th of the present month.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of the HON. L. H. CHANDLER, District Attorney, the arguments in the important cases of GUSTAVUS MYERS and PETER V. DANIEL, Jr., to have the confiscation suits against them dismissed without costs, were not concluded, as also in the case of J. H. GILMER, on his application to resume the practice of the law at the bar, without taking the oath prescribed in the act of Congress passed in January, 1865.

Mr. GILMER's argument was almost exclusively confined to the discussion of the constitutionality of the oath. He claims that, as, at the time of the passage of this oath he was not a recognized citizen of the United States, he was not in the design or scope of this law, but at the time of its passage was living and acting under the rebellion, with a prospective halter round his neck.

He claims that he was released from this state by no act of Congress, but by the proclamation of the President. He declared this was accomplished by his taking the amnesty oath, and that this act of his restored him, surely not to pains and penalties, disqualifying and disabling tests denounced against recognized citizens of the United States, while the very same government was legislating against him as a rebel. On the contrary, he claimed that it restored him to his original personal rights, as they were anterior to the acts which divested him of them—by no act of his, but of his State, in 1861.

The discussion of these cases attracted more than ordinary interest, and the argument of Mr. CHANDLER, who appears for the government, is anticipated with a considerable amount of anxiety.

The stockholders of the York River Railroad held a general meeting on the 16th inst., and passed a resolution authorizing the directors to borrow a sum of money not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, for constructing and equipping the road from Richmond to its terminus at West Point.

The Board of Directors held a meeting on Saturday last, and unanimously came to the conclusion of carrying out the resolution of the stockholders, and in order to raise the required capital, they proposed that the bondholders should agree to release the present mortgage, (which amounts now to $347,000,) and accept another in its stead, securing, first the amount now required to put the road in permanent working condition, and then the present mortgage.

It is understood that a majority of the bondholders have already come forward and given their assent to the terms above proposed, so that there is every prospect of the road being put into working order at an early day.

It is understood that Lieut. THOMAS KEEFE, of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, who was lately tried by a court-martial for the murder of Dr. GEORGE MARTIN, of Albemarle County, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty years in a State Prison. The sentence has been approved by Gen. TERRY, and the papers are now in the hands of the Secretary of War.

The following important order is published in the Lynchburgh papers:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 25.—The Major-General commanding is informed that the impression prevails among the freedmen that the Government of the United States will, on the coming Christmas Day, divide among them large quantities of land, and that in consequence of this impression, many of them refuse to enter into contracts to labor beyond that day.

In order to correct this erroneous impression, the commandants of the several districts will immediately detail proper officers and send them into every county, and, as far as possible, into every neighborhood within their several commands, to explain to the freedmen that the government has neither the intention nor the power to meet these expectations, and to urge upon them the absolute necessity which exists that they should make proper contracts to labor during the coming year.

Officers will be selected with great care for this duty; they will consult with the principal inhabitants of the location to which they may go, and through them will endeavor to meet and converse with those of the freedmen who possess the greatest influence over their fellows. By command of
(Signed) Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY.
ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.
Official—A. A. SEYMOUR, Acting Adjutant-General.

Major-Gen. TERRY has recently issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 130.—It is hereby ordered that the issue of rations to destitute white persons within this department, except to those residing within the District of Henrico, cease on the 30th day of the present month, after which no issues will be made.

District Commanders will at once communicate this order to the county authorities within their respective districts. By command of
(Signed) Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official.—ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The great increase in the number of robberies, in and around Richmond, has undoubtedly called forth the following order, which must have a salutary effect:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18, 1865.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175.—1. Repeated complaints having been made to these headquarters of depredations committed on farmers, and others residing near the City of Richmond, by enlisted men, the following-named officers are hereby detailed to constitute a board to investigate the aforesaid complaints, and, if possible, to discover the perpetrators of these acts, or the regiment to which they belong, in which case the amount of damage will be assessed and charged to the guilty parties; or when the act can be traced to the regiment only, the amount will be charged and divided pro rata among the officers and men of the regiment present.

The board are empowered to call for witnesses and to take evidence under oath if necessary.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Major H. C. ADAMS, Eleventh Maine Volunteers; Capt. E. R. PARRY, Eleventh United States Infantry; Capt. W. W. BECKWITH, Twentieth New-York State Militia.

The board will convene without regard to hours.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. TURNER.
P. A. DAVIS, A. A. General.

The South Carolina Freedmen.

Gen. SAXTON sends us the following order, with a special request that attention may be called to its urgent importance:

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9, 1865.

The freedmen in the States of South Carolina and Georgia are, in most cases, in a destitute condition as regards clothing and blankets to protect them during the ensuing Winter, and donations of such articles are earnestly solicited from all who feel inclined to aid these poor people. All letters in regard to this matter should be addressed to Capt. J. P. RUTHERFORD, A. Q. M., Charleston, S. C., who has charge of the distribution of clothes to the freedmen in these two States. The best channel of transmittal for donations is through the nearest Freedmen's Aid Societies, who have the facilities for transportation, and will gladly take charge of all such contributions. All articles of clothing, such as shoes, stockings, coats, pantaloons, dresses, shirts and underclothing for men and women, and children of both sexes, would be acceptable, and would be a charity well bestowed. By order.
Brevet Major-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Mr. Prentice's Advice and Warning to the South—The Slave-Code Still Recognized by the Courts—Military—Financial—Commercial—Educational—Sanitary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 17, 1865.

Since the late elections, the *Journal* urges all the Southern States forthwith to adopt the amendment and repudiate the rebel debt in toto, and "warns the reactionists of the South against the utter folly and blindness and insanity of their course to-day."

The Hart County Circuit Court decrees that the "slaves," mentioned in a certain petition, "be sold on a credit of six months." So it seems some slaves are left there, upon whom the court considers the slave-code will be operative at least a half year more. The petitioners will have a good time in collecting the notes, however small, for said "slaves."

Kentucky veterans of '61 and '62 will, through Gen. ROUSSEAU, petition Congress for the extra bounties allowed to recruits of '63 and '64. The Military District of Western Kentucky is discontinued. Gen. BRISBIN, with several colored regiments, left for Arkansas. Camp Nelson is broken up, and the military posts of Lexington and Covington abolished.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky having lost $60,000 by the Morgan raid in June, 1864, sued J. W. WITHERSPOON, a returned Morgan officer, attached his land and got judgment from a Circuit Court for the whole sum. He appeals the case.

Two southwestern Georgia plantations, of 2,500 and 1,112 acres, with stock and crops, are advertised here for sale, at $25,000 and $15,000.

Our merchants have resolved to make regular sales on 'Change by samples. Their daily 'Change meetings begin next week.

They are signing a petition to the Postmaster-General to arrange with the Nashville Railroad for carrying the mails over its Lebanon branch. Since that road's reduction of tariff on cotton to $2 50 per bale, cotton receipts here have been near 800 bales per day.

There are frequent complaints from the South to this effect: "Our people are sadly in want of mail service." Memphis correspondents declare it is a perfect outrage, the manner in which the mails are carried between here and there.

The fastest time on record by any Mississippi steamer was made on the 4th by the Louisville-built *Ruth*—the seventy-eight miles from New-Orleans to Donaldsonville in 4 hours 43 minutes.

Many Kentuckians and Tennesseeans who during the war emigrated to Indiana are returning. Indianapolis claims 50,000 inhabitants, (12,000 of them Germans, besides 17,000 more in the county,) the erection of 3,000 dwellings last year, and about as many more this, all spoken for in advance; also four dailies, (one of them German,) and several literary and religious weeklies.

The sale of WILKES BOOTH's likeness is still prohibited, but it is clandestinely disposed of. "The enlightened and liberal craft" of Kentucky will convene at Frankfort "on important business," during the session of the Legislature.

The city public schools had, in October, 6,839 enrolled scholars; average daily attendance, 5,311; during last scholastic year, 9,388 enrolled; 5,209 average daily attendance; 141 average number of teachers; schools' total cost, $103,425; total cost per pupil, $17 02.

The Kentucky Branch United States Sanitary Commission is receiving subscriptions for that loyal, courageous and devoted woman, Mrs. SARAH R. JOHNSTON, of Salisbury, N. C., whose thrilling narrative has been published in New-York. Homes for friendless women will soon be established here and in Nashville. Like those of Eastern cities, our policemen have formed a benevolent association for the relief of one another and their families.

Our Board of Health resolves that though cholera is a portable disease, there is no contagious property connected with it, but it is due to the existence of a special epidemic influence, aided by such local causes as are, at all times, prejudicial to health, and, therefore, our efforts should be directed chiefly to the removal of all local causes of disease.
PONTIAC.

FROM MISSOURI.

Condition of Society—Effects of the War—Immigration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAINT JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 17, 1865.

Northwest Missouri has been much retarded in its progress by the war, though the effects of the late struggle are not so apparent as they are in other portions of the State. Though armies have not trampled our fields, nor have battles been fought around our towns, the antagonism of feeling among the different classes of inhabitants has kept up a perpetual ferment, rendering necessary the strong arm of the military to hold the country in subjection. Squads, companies, and even regiments of the disaffected have marched to join PRICE, and this city has furnished one general for the rebel army, Mr. JEFF. THOMPSON, whose sensible advice to his followers will be remembered. He has certainly practiced what he preached, for he has not ventured near his old home, but has gone quietly into business in New-Orleans.

While no great general destruction of property has taken place here as in Virginia, Tennessee, &c., enough has been done to teach all the benefits of law and order. We have felt severely the tides in the nation's affairs, for, as the exigencies of the service required the removal of the troops on the approach of PRICE to the Missouri River, gave new hope to the disaffected, the loyal men suffered in person and property, and, as the waves of the rebellion rolled back, the other party were compelled to drink of their own cup. Not only has this continually shifting retaliation impoverished some counties, but often friend and foe have suffered at the hands of plundering bands, which under the guise of loyalty and in the uniform of the nation, spared no one who had property to be carried off.

To make matters worse, men wearing shoulder-straps denoting high rank have misused their authority to black-mail and rob. Many a "sympathizer" has been glad to purchase his escape from the clutches of the military by giving up every cent of property to some cormorant and promising to leave the State forever. The modus operandi was simple and effective. An arrest was followed by mysterious intimations of capital charges, of detectives, and hints as to possibility of escape, until the frightened man would give up all to save his life. It is a satisfaction to know that some of these rascals have been compelled to disgorge through fear of the restored civil law, which, in sweeping away the once necessary military law, has swept away its excrescences too. A refreshing crop of lawsuits is growing up from the seed so liberally sown.

In this connection of lawsuits, let me refer to a case recently tried in this city, which presented some novel aspects, and involved one of the most heinous outrages of the war—one second only to Andersonville and Belle Island. All remember the Platte River disaster in '61, when a train of cars was run into the Platte River by the burning of the bridge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Several persons injured on that occasion brought suits against the railroad company, asserting that the employes had not exercised proper foresight and prudence. After being continued from term to term, one was recently brought to trial. The trial lasted several days, nearly all of the best lawyers of North Missouri being retained on one side or the other, Gen. BASSETT, Ex-Gov. HALL and Ex-Secretary of State OLIVER representing the plaintiff, while the railroad was ably defended by Messrs. H. M. VORIES, CARR and ROGERS. The singular spectacle of both sides striving to introduce precisely the same character of evidence was presented, but the court instructed the jury to the effect that if the railroad ran its trains at all for civilians, extraordinary diligence and prudence was incumbent upon them as common carriers. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, giving about $7,000 damages. As the case will undoubtedly be carried to the United States Supreme Court, it will undoubtedly become a leading one on this subject.

To persons contemplating a change of residence, many inducements are offered here. Enormous prices are paid for laborers, mechanics and teamsters, and to farmers many advantages are found which cannot be equaled elsewhere. The climate is healthy, and the soil, for certain purposes, cannot be surpassed. Lands which before the war were much lower than inferior property in free Kansas and Iowa, have not materially advanced since Missouri became a free State. A steady stream of immigration is coming in; but we can yet accommodate thousands of families in these half-dozen counties without being crowded. Some of the new comers prefer to buy small farms outright, while others rent larger tracts, paying for use and occupation only in improving and fencing the lands and using all their capital in stocking their farms and in paying for labor. Each hand, with a team, can take care of forty acres of corn, which will average fifty, and sometimes seventy bushels per acre. Two thousand bushels of corn per hand will seem like an exaggeration to some of our New-England farmers, but the doubter may come and see for himself. The soil is not only adapted to the coarser grains, but fruits of nearly all kinds can be raised in abundance. In fact, all who have lived here will echo the sentiment, if not the language, of an enthusiastic Missouri damsel, who affirmed very audibly, at an evening gathering lately, that "she was proud of being a Puke."
VIKING.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Important Order by Gen. Canby.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.—1. The execution of the duties imposed upon military authorities by General Orders No. 53, Department of the Gulf, of 1865, will be discontinued on and after the 16th inst., except so far as the police of the barracks, quarters, offices and other buildings occupied by the army is concerned. Two of the Sanitary Inspectors, and all other employes of that department, will be discharged at that date, and all disbursements, on account of the Sanitary Police of the city proper, will at once be discontinued.

2. The duties in relation to the repair, extension and preservation of the levees, devolved upon the Provost-Marshal's Department, by General Orders No. 7, Department of the Gulf, for 1864, will be discontinued.

The parish Provost-Marshals will, upon the receipt of this order, turn over the control of this subject to the police jurors, or other proper civil authorities of the parishes in which they are serving. They will report without delay to the Provost-Marshal-General the unexpended balances of public funds, and the quantity of public property remaining in their hands, and recommend the proper disposition to be made of it. They will also furnish a list of the assessments heretofore made, and not yet collected.

3. Military Provost-Marshals, except at posts where the duties are such that they cannot be performed by the Commanding-Officer himself, will be discontinued. The authority heretofore given to Provost-Marshals to act as Provost-Judges is revoked; and, except in the case of "offences committed by or upon persons in the service of the United States," will not be exercised, unless the authority be specially delegated by the Commanding-General of the department or of a district established by orders from division or department headquarters. Commanding-Officers are reminded that Provost-Marshals are members of their Staff, and that they will be held responsible for their conduct. Instructions given the Provost-Marshals by superior authority will be given through the Commanding-Officer, and the reports required from them, at district or department headquarters, will follow the same channel of communication, except in the special cases authorized by the regulations.

4. Issues to destitute citizens (except to refugees and freedmen, under the law of March 3, 1865, and to persons connected with the army,) will be discontinued; but with a view to prevent any immediate suffering, they will be continued in this city until the 20th inst., and at the interior posts in the department until the 30th inst.

The relief heretofore given to the different charities of the State, can be continued no longer; and the issues made to these institutions will be limited, as in the case of the issues to destitute persons.

These subjects, so far as they are under the control of the army, will be turned over to the civil authorities; and the officers now in charge of them will turn over to the proper State, municipal and parochial authorities, any records or other information in their possession that may be useful to them.

5. Special Orders No. 292, paragraph 2, series of 1864, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, and General Orders No. 50, of 1864, from the Headquarters of the Defences of New-Orleans, are rescinded. The Commanding-General commends to the serious consideration of all officers and soldiers of this command, the Executive Order of Nov. 16, 1862, enforcing an "orderly observance of the Sabbath." District Commanders will republish the President's Order, and will take such measures as may be necessary to insure its proper observance within the limits of their commands. By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. WELLS, in his proclamation ordering a special session of the Legislature, thus sets forth the reasons which demand it:

"Whereas, The gravest interests of the State demand the presence of a Senatorial delegation in Congress on its assembling; and whereas, the safety, prosperity and happiness of the people and country lying upon the banks of the Mississipi, powerfully appeal for protection from inundation and its destructive consequences; and the public creditor generously and honorably forbearing for so long a period on the postponement of his just demands, looks for relief, &c."

SOUTH CAROLINA AND SLAVERY.

Interesting Report of the Action Taken by the Legislature—Message of Gov. Fenton.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 13.

Immediately after the call of the roll this morning in the House of Representatives, the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Provisional Governor was announced, and proceeded to read the following Message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SOUTH CAROLINA, Nov. 1865.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of communicating to you the promised notice of the Secretary of State of the United States of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.

In the last message which I had the honor of sending you, I gave copies of the several communications which had passed between the President and the Secretary of State and myself on this subject. You will remember that the construction to which this proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution was liable, and which made it objectionable to South Carolina, was entirely repudiated by the Secretary of State. I stated, too, in that message that the President and the Attorney-General of the United States were understood as concurring in the construction given to the second section of the amendment by the Secretary of State. I know that it will give you the greatest pleasure imaginable to do all that you can consistent with your honor and duty to the State to restore her once more to self-government and civil liberty, to peace and harmony, and to happiness and prosperity in the union of States.

There can hardly be a doubt that this amendment will be adopted by three-fourths of the States, although you should refuse to accept it, and will become a part of the Federal Constitution. This consideration alone should lessen very much your responsibility in acceding to it, on the part of South Carolina, while it increases very much the evil and danger in rejecting it to the State.

In respect to what I have said in my last message to you, the destiny of the State is in your hands for woe or for weal, and I have an abiding confidence in your judgment and wisdom, and in your honor and patriotism.

I would remind you also of all that President JOHNSON has so nobly done for the Southern States, and that it is he who appeals to South Carolina in the name of God "not to throw away all that has so far been well done and defeat the restoration of the Union," but to be "guided by love and wisdom from on High, and union and peace will once more reign through the land."
B. F. PERRY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1865.

To His Excellency, B. F. Perry:

The subjoined letter was posted to the Governor of South Carolina on the day of its date.
W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I transmit an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st inst., proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a thirteenth article to the Constitution of the United States. Your Excellency is requested to cause the decision of the Legislature of South Carolina to be taken upon the subject. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Signed,) F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Here followed a copy of the joint resolutions as passed by Congress.]

Upon the question as to what disposition should be made of the message and accompanying documents, Mr. SIMONTON moved that they be laid on the table for the present, which was agreed to, and Mr. MULLINS moved to take up for consideration General Order No. 57, which was a series of resolutions offered by him on Saturday last, substantially adopting the Constitutional Amendment as above recited, and which had been ordered for consideration to-day.

The House agreeing to the motion, Mr. TRESCOT moved to take up the President's message, together with the general order, which was also agreed to, when Mr. MULLINS moved to amend his resolution by striking out all after the word whereas, and inserting the following:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, approved on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1865, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment is in the following words:

[Here was inserted the Constitutional Amendment, as recited in the documents accompanying the Message of the Governor.]

Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the aforesaid proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby accepted, adopted and ratified by this State.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by His Excellency the Provisional Governor to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a resolution, providing that for the balance of the extra session "no member should speak longer than five minutes nor more than twice upon the same subject," which was considered immediately and agreed to.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the resolution as proposed by Mr. MULLINS, a very lively debate sprung up, which was generally participated in by the House, and during the progress of which substitutes for the resolutions were offered by Messrs. CAMPBELL, KEITT and TRESCOT, which were severally considered and rejected.

Mr. WALLACE then moved to refer the whole subject of discussion, to wit: the message of the Governor and the resolutions of Mr. MULLINS, to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report on the first day of the reassembling of the Legislature.

Mr. TRESCOT moved to lay that motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The call was acceded to, the yeas and nays taken, and resulted—yeas 56, nays 46. So the motion was laid upon the table.

The vote being then taken upon the main question, which was the adoption of the resolutions, the yeas and nays were again called for, and the vote resulted—yeas 74, nays 28. So the resolutions were agreed to and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

In the meanwhile, the Senate had been engaged upon the discussion of the identical resolutions introduced by a member of that body, and had adopted the same with the following amendment, offered by Mr. CARLOS TRACY, as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That any attempt by Congress toward legislating upon the political status of former slaves or their civil relations would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States as it now is, or as it would be altered by the proposed amendment, in conflict with the policy of the President, declared in his Amnesty Proclamation, and with the restoration of that harmony upon which depends the vital interests of the American Union.

Just about the time that the Messenger of the House entered the Senate, bearing the resolutions as adopted by that body, the Messenger of the Senate entered the House bearing the Senate resolutions. Upon the receipt of the latter a motion was made, and agreed to, to ask leave of the Senate to amend the resolutions by striking out the proposed amendment.

To this message the Senate replied, refusing leave, and a proposition was about being made in the House to insist upon striking out, and to ask for a committee of conference, when it was discovered that the hour of adjournment was approaching so rapidly that the proposed committee would not have time to meet, deliberate and report their action prior to the hour of adjournment, and that thus the action of the Legislature in the premises would be entirely defeated; when better judgment prevailed, and a motion was made to agree to the Senate's amendment, which motion prevailed, and the resolutions were returned with the concurrence of the House, and thus the Constitutional Amendment was adopted, with no opposition in the Senate and little in the House. The resolutions, therefore, as finally adopted, are those proposed by Mr. MULLINS, to which was added the resolution of Mr. TRACY, and are in the words following:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, approved on the first day of February, A. D. 1865, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the ratification of the Legislature of the several States, which amendment is in the following words, to wit:

"ART. 13.—SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Approved Feb. 2, 1865.

Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the aforesaid proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby accepted, adopted and ratified by this State.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Resolved, That any attempt by Congress toward legislating upon the political status of former slaves, or their civil relations, would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States as it now is, or as it would be altered by the proposed amendment; in conflict with the policy of the President declared in his Amnesty Proclamation, and with the restoration of that harmony upon which depends the vital interests of the American Union.

So the long agony is over.

Mr. SIMONTON gave notice that on some subsequent day he would introduce a bill to incorporate "the South Carolina Land and Emigration Company." Some small matters of no general interest were disposed of, and at 3 o'clock punctually, according to the watches of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate respectively, which only differed 25 minutes, (a remarkable approximation to coincidence of time in Columbia, where no two watches or clocks have ever been known to agree since the occupation of the city by Gen. SHERMAN,) the Legislature was recessed until 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday preceding the fourth Monday of November, current.
SIGMA.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Important Council at Augusta, Ga.—Resolutions Adopted for Reconstruction.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the late Confederate States assembled in Augusta, Ga., on the 8th inst. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi were represented by clerical and lay delegates. The Bishops were all present, except Bishop DAVIS, of South Carolina, absent on account of sickness.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The several dioceses which we as Bishops and deputies represent at this council, were impelled by political events to separate from, in a legislative capacity, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and did decide, upon grounds sanctioned by Holy Scripture and primitive antiquity, to unite together and adopt for their better government and more convenient action a constitution and code of canons, and did meet in performance of that constitution in general council in November, 1862; and,

Whereas, The Church so organized, although arising out of political events, was from that time a duly organized branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, and may of right so continue to be; or may, through the action of its several diocesan councils, form any other synodical association; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of the several dioceses which cooperated in the formation of this independent branch of the Church Catholic, the political exigences which caused its arrangement no longer exist.

Whereas, The spirit of charity which prevailed in the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, at its last session in Philadelphia, has warmly recommended itself to the hearts of this council; therefore

Resolved, 1. That, in the judgment of this council, it is perfectly consistent with the good faith which she owes to the Bishops and dioceses with which she has been in union since 1862, for any diocese to decide for herself whether she shall any longer continue in union with that council.

2. That it be recommended that wherever the word Confederate occurs in the standards of the Church, the word United be substituted therefor.

3. That inasmuch as the change recommended in the preceding resolution (being a change in the Prayer Book) cannot legally be completed until the next meeting of this council, that, under the circumstances, it should in the meantime have the force of law in a diocese, with the approbation of its Bishop and council.

4. That each diocese now in connection with this council shall be governed by the constitution and canons thereof, until such time as it shall have declared its withdrawal therefrom, as hereafter provided for.

5. That whenever any diocese shall determine to withdraw from this ecclesiastical confederation, such withdrawal shall be duly accomplished when an official notice, signed by the Bishop and Secretary of such diocese, shall have been given to the Bishop of the diocese remaining in connection with this council.

The name of the Church was changed to the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the Associated Diocese of the United States." Richmond was appointed as the place of holding the next General Council in November, 1868. Virginia and South Carolina were unanimous in the expression of their determination to stand by their present organization. There is some doubt about the positions of Georgia and Alabama.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that JACOB BARKER, who has been elected to Congress from the Second District of Louisiana, including the largest portion of New-Orleans, is 85 years old. THAD. STEVENS, it says, who was the senior member of last Congress, is about 72 years. The *Picayune* is certain that no man of the same age ever entered a representative body who possessed the same amount of energy, capacity for active business, and all his faculties, intellectual and physical, so well as Mr. BARKER. Yesterday he could be seen behind his counter, attending to the large and multifarious business of his bank, and at the same time receiving the congratulations of his friends on his election, as lively, keen and ready as a young man of twenty-five. It has been a close and long race, says the *Picayune*, between old Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. BARKER, both having entered public life about the same time. Both, too, have led very active and eventful lives, have participated very earnestly in all the events of their era, and have always kept even with the current of ideas and movements. But Mr. BARKER comes out ahead in the race of life, and enters the political arena, four years older than the British Premier had reached on his departure from the stage on which he had played a conspicuous part for over fifty years. Mr. BARKER is a year or so older than Gen. CASS, who retired from public life eight years ago, and now lives in Detroit, Michigan, entirely withdrawn from all public or private cares. It is a notable fact, in regard to Mr. BARKER's longevity, that the last thirty years have been passed in New-Orleans, the climate of which, in many parts of the world, is very erroneously regarded as not favorable to long life.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* makes this interesting statement: "During the progress of the war, the Confederate Government became indebted to Louisiana in the sum of something near four millions of dollars. To liquidate this, a large quantity of cotton, equaling in value the full amount of the debt, was regularly transferred to Gov. HENRY W. ALLEN, as representative of the State. Upon the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department by Gen. KIRBY SMITH, the Treasury Agents flocked through the country and seized and confiscated cotton in a very promiscuous and unauthorized manner, and in fact conducted business so loosely, that what may be called a "general grab game" followed. Much of the State cotton was stolen and more scattered, so that to find and identify it will be almost impossible; and when Gov. WELLS, in order to prevent this serious loss, appointed agents to seize what could be found, and ship it to New-Orleans for proper disposal, the military and Treasury officers interfered, and stopped his instructions from being carried out. Notwithstanding the delay thus caused, it was confidently believed that large and valuable lots of this State cotton could be recovered, and, therefore, the whole facts in the case were officially laid before President JOHNSON. The latter has ordered, after a full investigation, that every bale of the cotton which can be found must be shipped to New-Orleans, there to remain until final disposition is made by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, or the United States Court decides whether it is the property of the National or State Governments. The *Delta* is sure that the final decision will be in favor of Louisiana, and expresses great gratitude to the President.

The State Auditor of Mississippi foots up the direct debt at $4,979,324 53-100. He also states the amount of cotton notes at $5,000,000, of Auditor's warrants drawn as advances on cotton, $5,000,000, and the amount of "cotton bonds unpaid" stated at $3,796,564 65. Whether these are three several items of indebtedness or two or one only, is not clear, nor whether there is cotton on hand to meet it. The statement previously mentioned of the probable indebtedness of the State would seem to indicate this. The Treasurer shows that $5,000,000 in bonds to secure advances on cotton had been filed in his office, and that $1,203,882 60 had been paid to redeem bonds. He also makes a statement of the outstanding warrants, amounting to $112,185 20 up to 22d May, 1865.

The following are the members elect from Alabama to the Congress of the United States:

First District—Hon. C. C. Langdon, of Mobile.
Second District—Major George C. Freeman, of Lowndes.
Third District—Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of Macon.
Fourth District—Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, of Greene.
Fifth District—Col. Shields, of Calhoun.
Sixth District—No returns. The contest was between Messrs. Foster and Sheets.

The ordinance passed by the Georgia State Convention, to adjust the Congressional Districts, makes the following arrangements:

	Counties.	Rep. Pop.
First District	29	123,483
Second District	23	724,030
Third District	15	124,522
Fourth District	15	123,127
Fifth District	15	125,539
Sixth District	21	123,640
Seventh District	14	124,856
Total	131	869,201

The New-Orleans *True Delta* announces the death of Col. William Christy. Col. Christy was in the Confederacy during the entire war, and though upward of seventy years of age, took part in more than one of the desperate battles of that terrible struggle. He traveled 127 miles to participate in the bloody and hard contested affair of Chickamauga, and behaved with such conspicuous gallantry on that eventful day, as to be mentioned in complimentary terms in general orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Col. Christy was a veteran of the campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1815, and of the Creek and Florida wars; played a prominent part in the Texas war for independence, and bore honorable scars as mementoes of many of those battle-fields.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* of Nov. 9 is gratified to announce the arrival in that city of three hundred and thirty-nine emigrants direct from Bremen, per ship *Constantia*. This is the first vessel with emigrants that has arrived at New-Orleans in several years; but it hopes it will prove only the first installment of many more. There is room for all—land for all—work for all—and these people have not left their fatherland in the hope and expectation of living in idleness. The *True Delta* trusts that these emigrants will at once, and in a body, turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, for they will not only prosper more certainly and to a greater extent by so doing, but they will supply the pressing need of the State they have decided to make their future home.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* states that Dr. William Tell Sanders, of Limestone, committed suicide on the 25th ult. by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

In Columbus, Ga., idle negroes, who have no means of support, and are found on the streets, are made to work in a chain-gang leveling the fortifications.

The State Convention of Georgia has fixed the location of the Supreme Court at the capital of the State, wherever that may be.

Arkansas.

LETTER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE STATE.

The American Union Commission has received the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ARKANSAS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 8, 1865.

Rev. J. H. Leard, Agent of American Union Commission, Little Rock:

DEAR SIR: I take occasion to add my testimony to yours in relation to the destitution now prevailing in the western and northwestern portion of this State. In many localities it is still extreme, and notwithstanding the close of the war, must so remain until another planting season shall occur. In the counties of Scott, Sebastian, Crawford, Washington, Johnson, Franklin, Benton, Madison, Newton, Carroll, Searcy and Marion, which have felt the ravages of war most severely, there are probably not far from ten thousand women and children, cripples and infirm old men, in immediate and pressing need of assistance, especially food and clothing.

In the counties of Benton, Madison, Washington and Crawford, where last Spring the colony system was to some extent established, and farmers, whether of Union or rebel proclivities, went vigorously to work on the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi army, with what little facilities they were possessed of, fair quantities of corn and wheat have been raised, but not sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

This is what may not inaptly, perhaps, be termed the burnt district of the State. From it the loyal Arkansas regiments were principally raised, and fire has to a great extent completed what the sword began.

In conclusion, permit me to say that for two years and a half I was on duty in this section of the State, as an officer in the First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, and that my attention was necessarily drawn to its condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. BISHOP, Adjt.-Gen. of Arkansas.

Important Decision in Regard to Crimes Committed by Slaves.

Dennis Patterson, a negro, was indicted in the Circuit Court of Summer County, Tenn., for larceny. The proof showed that the offence was committed on the 1st of February, 1865. The counsel for the defendant made the following points in behalf of their client:

First—The prisoner was born a slave of John Patterson, and was such at the time of the commission of the offence; that slavery existed in Tennessee until it was abolished by the vote of the people on the 22d of February, 1865, when the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery was adopted.

Second—That the punishment of the offence with which the prisoner stood charged was mitigated by the slave code; that no slave by law could be convicted and confined in the penitentiary; that, by the slave becoming, by operation of the law, a freedman, would not affix to him a higher or more severe punishment than was provided by law at the time of the commission of the offence; that under the constitution we cannot by an *expost facto* or retrospective operation, affix to the offence an increased punishment. Further, the prisoner now being a free man, he cannot be punished with stripes; that his punishment, by law, cannot extend to life or limb, and consequently the only approximate punishment in such cases is confinement in the county jail.

In his charge to the jury the Judge indorsed and inforced the points made in the defence of the prisoner, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixing the punishment at six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Wholesale Marrying of Negroes.

The Alabama Convention passed the following ordinance, which united together many a temporary association, doubtless to the chagrin of some and astonishment of others. The provisions as to former batches of children will attract attention. Never before were so many people married by one sentence:

An ordinance to ratify marriages between freedmen and freedwomen, and for other purposes.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, That all marriages between freedmen and freedwomen, whether in a state of slavery, or since their emancipation, heretofore solemnized by any one acting or officiating as a minister, or any one claiming to exercise the right to solemnize the rites of matrimony, whether bond or free, are hereby ratified and made valid, provided the parties are now living together as man and wife, and in all cases of freedmen and freedwomen who are now living together, recognizing each other as man and wife, be it ordained that the same are hereby declared man and wife, and bound by the legal obligations of said relationship.

Be it further ordained, That the issue of such marriages or cohabitation are hereby legitimatized, and shall be held to the same relations and obligations to and from their parents as if born in holy wedlock.

Be it further ordained, That the fathers of children, born without the father and mother having lived together as man and wife, or when they have heretofore lived together as man and wife, and have ceased to do so, shall be required to take care of such children, as in the case of bastards, under the laws of this State, and such laws on the subject as may be hereafter enacted by the General Assembly.

Be it further enacted, That hereafter freedmen and freedwomen shall be bound by the same laws of intermarriage, and be required to conform to similar ceremonies, with the exception that they shall be required to give bond in marrying, as in the case of whites, until otherwise enacted by the General Assembly.

Be it further ordained, That the General Assembly shall be, and are hereby invested with full power to provide for the maintenance and support of the freedmen and women and children of the State of Alabama.

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
President of the Convention.

Interesting Document.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S RECORD.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, 15th.

As the question of the proper relations between suffrage and representation will in a short time be brought before the country, and as it is one of the greatest practical importance, we present for the edification of our readers an official copy offered in the House of Representatives, in 1842, by Hon. Samuel Milligan, of Greene County, and a fellow-townsman of Andrew Johnson, who was at the same session a member of the State Senate, and offered the same resolution in that body. We have not been able to lay our hands upon the resolution offered by Senator Johnson, but believe it is identical in phraseology. Hon. Samuel Milligan is now one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and has always been a confidential friend of the President.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO DIVIDING THE STATE INTO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Whereas, By the second section and third clause of the Constitution of the United States, the basis of representation in Congress is determined "by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and, *whereas,* it appears not to have been the intention of the framers of the Federal Constitution that property in slaves should constitute any part of the basis of the immediate representation of the people in Congress, but it should constitute a portion of the data upon which the representation of the States as independent sovereignties should rest: and, *whereas,* Congress has no power under the constitution to prescribe the manner and mode of laying off the States into Congressional districts further than to secure to them their full quota of representation in the Congress of the United States, as members of the confederacy:

Resolved, therefore, That in dividing the State into Congressional Districts consistency and sound policy require that the slave population within the respective districts should not be made an element of political power.

Resolved, That the data to be regarded in adjusting the State into Congressional Districts shall be the whole number of those who are entitled to the right of suffrage.

S. MILLIGAN.

INDORSED,
House of Representatives, Oct. 6, 1842. Read and laid on the table.
THOS. A. BROWN, Clerk.
House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1842. Indefinitely postponed.
THOS. A. BROWN, Clerk.

FROM THE WEST.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Value of Building Lots in St. Louis—How Gov. Gamble Got Rich—Environs of the City—Tower Grove and Its Owner—A Big Verdict Given and Revoked—The Merchants' Exchange—Mercantile Library Association—Letter of Harriet Hosmer.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1865.

The price of lots has gone up enormously through the whole of St. Louis within a few years. A lot, opposite the Lindell, of some 125 feet square, and occupied by an old tobacco warehouse, would find no purchaser, a dozen years ago, for $40,000. Parties are now negotiating for its purchase (it belongs to the State) on a basis of $200,000, with little prospect of succeeding at that figure. A friend related to me this circumstance as told him by the late Gov. Gamble. The Governor had a piece of land in a part of the city, where land at that time was not high, which he offered for sale for $4,000, and which, in his own mind, he proposed to offer year after year, advancing the price $1,000 each year. He had no offer the first year, nor the second, when he put it at $5,000, nor the third, nor till the sixth year when his price was $10,000. Then a lawyer offered him $9,000, which the Governor refused. Presently the tide of high prices began to rise rapidly, and a few years thereafter he sold the spot, once offered for $4,000, for the snug sum of $250,000. So that the Governor was wont to say that he had grown rich in spite of himself, or by means of what Calhoun termed "masterly inactivity." Such facts tell their own story. The lesson they teach it is easy to read. When a city's lots are increasingly high, its enterprise, thrift and vitality are not apt to be low. But New-Yorkers need not be told of this.

I took a ride, the other day, about the environs and was charmed with the country, stretching away from the city on the west. A gentle but steady ascent of a couple of miles from the business centre, brings you to a ridge from which the land slopes gradually down on the other side, affording a magnificent view. The land is highly cultivated, of course, a good deal of it near the city, being appropriated to gardening purposes for the supply of the market. Many sightly residences, surrounded with tasteful shrubbery, are scattered around, giving evidence that successful merchants, and other business people, are learning more and more to prize the salubrious sweets of a country home.

A place of note in this region is Tower Grove, about three miles west of the city. It is an inclosure of several hundred acres surrounded by a high and massive stone wall, and is a place much resorted to by people from the town. It is elaborately laid out with ornamental walks, and adorned with many varieties of plants, shrubs and evergreens. Arbors are formed in the grounds, and several picturesque towers from which the spot takes its name. One section of it is devoted to the vine, which, in several kinds, is supported by an immense extent of trellis. Another is set apart for fruits; while a spacious conservatory presents a wildering collection of plants and flowers, some of them rare and curious, from the tropics, the bizarre cactus of a score or two varieties, forming a prominent feature. A day's ramble among these charming scenes is not adequate to explore all their beauties. Your correspondent was forced to turn back upon them after a very cursory examination, sighing that morose time refused a longer stay.

These grounds are owned and cherished thus by Mr. Henry Shaw, one of the millionaires of St. Louis, who, being a bachelor, needs, no doubt, some such love as this to make life, with its riches, burden-bearable. A compassionating spinster, Miss Effie Carstang, sought several years ago to lighten his load by sharing it with him. The swain, either unconscious of the load, or not specially fancying the proposed "yoke-fellow," demurred to any partnership arrangement. Whereupon the gentle Effie, sorely hurt in that part where a lady's heart is supposed to lie, sued the unreasonable man of money for breach, laying the damages at the modest little sum of $100,000. A chivalrous jury, full of sensibility to the woes of flouted "womankind," awarded on the first trial a verdict for the whole amount to the "ladye fair," whose wounds *that* balm promised instantly to staunch. A second trial, however, was got, which upset the award of the first, leaving the plaintiff to echo the plaintive refrain:

> "Ah me, from all that ever I could learn, &c.,
> The course of true love never did run smooth."

The "course" was such, however, in this case as to satisfy Mr. Shaw perfectly, and perhaps the public, that took rare interest in the extraordinary suit. Doubtless he will love his grounds and flowers all the better, now that all danger is past of having his affections twisted off into a channel that might have chilled and cramped them. It is said the city may one day find itself possessed of these fair grounds by donation from their owner. It would be a munificent gift.

The Exchange where merchants "most do congregate" presents a vivacious show. It is a large stone edifice on Main, between Walnut and Market streets. The main room for the merchants' gathering is on the second floor. It is a huge square apartment, with high ceiling, supported by six immense columns—three on each side, and circular sky-light in the centre. Four large paintings, representing Europe, Asia, Africa and America, surround the sky-light and look down on the bustle below. Running around the wall, some thirty-five feet above the floor, is an iron railing protecting a gallery which opens into several committee and other rooms, while midway between this gallery and the floor, on the south side, is a smaller gallery, where newspapers from various points on their appropriate forms, solicit the members' notice. Great tables are ranged along each side of the hall, on which samples of various marketable commodities are displayed. Black-boards, for prices of gold, telegraph reports of market prices at all prominent points, &c., &c. Auctioneers' stands are also conspicuous features. At noon, three or four hundred voices, all ratting away at once, fill the hall with a "concord of sweet sounds" like that heard of yore beside the Tower of Babel. Pressing business, and plenty of it, seems written on every earnest face, and expressed by every animated gesture. To pass half an hour at midday in the Merchants' Exchange cannot fail to impress the stranger favorably with St. Louis as a first-class business city.

I found more interest in visiting the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association. The building, a plain, though large and substantial one of three stories, and nearly square, stands on the corner of Fifth and Locust streets. It is a perfectly organized and admirably arranged institution, its object being to open facilities for the mental and moral improvement of the community, the young especially. The library, consisting of 25,000 volumes, is on the second story, in a large square room, with all suitable conveniences for the comfort of the many visiting it to read. A stranger introduced by a member, receives a ticket, which admits him freely during his stay. The books are ranged in tasteful cases all round the room, below, while above, two sides are devoted to books, a gallery reached by a winding flight of stairs, enabling those, who wish, to consult them. From a slight examination of the catalogue I should judge the selections to be made with care and discernment. The principal New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia papers, with those indeed best known from all parts of the Union—a very amply supply—invited readers to peruse them, while the best magazines and reviews, foreign as well as native, present not rival claims to the attention of the amusement or knowledge-seeking visiter. A number of excellent portraits of well-known characters, among which is a striking full length of Humboldt, grace the walls. There are marble busts of Columbus, Henry Clay, and Thos. H. Benton. Several pieces of statuary are also present. A full length marble statue of Webster, by Verhagen, though greatly bepraised in the descriptive catalogue, I found myself unable to admire. It stands stiff as a post, fails to give any true idea of the massive *physique* of the "great expounder," while the face wears a glaring and unearthly expression. Three pieces in the collection by Miss Harriet Hosmer however, well atone for the presence here and there of an indifferent specimen. The first is a marble statute of that weird Shakespearian conception, "Puck," shell-crowned and shell-charioted, with crab in one hand and lizard in 'tother, riding forth to execute some commission of his master. The next is Œnone sorrowing over dead Paris, lost to her by her own fault, forever—and the third is "Beatrice Cenci" in prison, a piece whose claims to admiration thousands have owned who have seen it in other cities. The trio are all fine works of art—to my eye the Œnone is the most exquisitely finished and beautiful. Miss Hosmer, of whom any city may be proud, has had her home in St. Louis, and among its citizens, reckons one, as the most generous of her patrons and heartiest of her friends. Above the statue of the "Beatrice" is suspended a graceful letter, in manuscript, of this accomplished lady, written to the friend in question. I found its perusal so pleasant, that I was at the pains to transcribe it, thinking some reader might like to see it here.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1857.

DEAR MR. CROW: Will you allow me to convey through you to the Mercantile Library Association the "Beatrice Cenci." This statue, is in execution of a commission I received three years ago from a friend of the library, who requested me not only to make a piece of statuary for that institution, but to present it in my own name. I have finished the work, but cannot offer it as my own gift, but of one who, with a most liberal hand, has largely ministered to the growth of the arts and sciences in your beautiful city.

For your sake and for mine, I would have made a better statue if I could. The will was not wanting but the power. Such as it is, I rejoice sincerely, that it is destined for St. Louis, a city of love, not only because it was there I first began my studies, but because among many generous and indulgent friends who dwell therein, I number you most generous and indulgent of all, and whose increasing kindness I can only repay by striving to become more and more worthy of all your friendship and confidence, and so I am,

Ever affectionately and gratefully yours,
H. G. HOSMER.

WAYMAN CROW, Esq.

The Mercantile Library Association is not only an ornament in the highest sense to St. Louis, but no visitor, after observing its objects, character and work, and understanding the benignly potent influence it has exerted and must exert in elevating the tastes and moulding the habits of the crowds of young men exposed every day to the perilous seductions of a large city's life, can depart without thinking the better of a city that is throwing these safeguards around its youth.

Another of the institutions of the city is the Lindell Hotel, which is justly classed as one of the most spacious and magnificent hotels to be found on this continent. It was built by a company incorporated in 1855, and derives its name from two brothers, Jefre G. and Peter Lindell, who were among its chief contributors. Its foundations were laid in 1857, and in 1864 the building was completed and opened for guests. Exclusive of basement and attic, it is six stories, rising from sidewalk to cornice to a height of 112 feet. Occupying an entire square on Washington-avenue, on which it fronts toward the south, its massive proportions, the delicacy of its architecture, belonging to the Venetian school, and the rich cream-colored magnesium limestone which forms its material, produce a striking *coup d'œil*, and conspire to make it as picturesque as it is stately and imposing. There are 530 rooms for guests, capable of easily accommodating 800 or 900 visitors, and more than this number in case of special demand for room. The rooms are, without exception, well lighted, well ventilated, well furnished, well appointed. The value of the ground on which the building stands $325,000. The building itself, complete as it stands, cost only $50,000 short of a million dollars, while the furnishing of every part complete cost $400,000 more—the whole cost being only a trifle under one and three-quarters millions of dollars. Messrs. Hatch, Weaner & Co., at present conduct the hotel. Capt. Weaver, who has lately entered the firm as the successor of John C. Parks, was a pioneer in the Missouri steam coal trade, running boats on that river as early as 1834. Since then he has been connected with various steamers plying in the Lower Mississippi, and with New-Orleans, closing his river career recently as master of the superb steamers *Magenta* and *Luminary*. His ripe experience in this line qualifies him for the work he has now assumed. The internal appointments of the hotel are fully in keeping with the promise of its exterior.

C. V. S.

Transportation of Grain—Extortion by the Railroads—Another Bridge Over the Mississippi—Wm. Lloyd Garrison—Crime in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 20, 1865.

There is considerable interest felt in Iowa and Minnesota in regard to the transportation of grain to market. The railroads have taken advantage of the closing of the southern rivers, and have been extortionate in their charges—so much so that there is little profit to the producers in shipping grain. The people are, therefore, moving to have the navigation of the Upper Mississippi improved so that they may have free and unrestricted commerce to New-Orleans. The Mississippi above Keokuk needs much improvement to render navigation practicable at all seasons of the year. And this, it is contended, Congress ought to make, inasmuch as the trade of the Upper Mississippi region is so extensive as to be national in its character. There are still difficulties which are insurmountable. For two years previous to the present the water, even above all the rapids, has been so low that navigation has been practically closed. No appropriation by Congress could remedy this, and so our friends would have to run the risk of depending upon railroads or have no outlet at all to market, occasionally at least.

But we go for improving the Mississippi. We are opposed to monopolies of all sorts—even those which tend to benefit our locality. The people of the Upper Mississippi have as good a right to governmental aid as those of the Atlantic Coast, and we think that Chicago will be able to hold her own, with all the improvements that can be made in the Father of Waters.

The railroads leading from the lake to the Mississippi have acted unwisely, unless they indeed have a monopoly of the carrying trade of the Northwest. The people of Iowa and Minnesota had become pretty well weaned from the Southern route, even before the war; but the impositions upon them for the past four years have rendered them desirous of renewing relations in that direction. And I can assure you, St. Louis will do all she can to increase this feeling of resentment toward our railroads. As an earnest of this, she has already recommenced her warfare upon the Rock Island Bridge, and is pursuing it with an earnestness worthy of a better cause.

We are doing for the country west of us what we complain of eastern roads and canals doing to us—charging exorbitantly for transportation. The rates are so high that it leaves but slight margin for the farmer, while the lines of transportation make large dividends. One good, we hope, will grow out of this state of things. The public mind has been turned to the consideration of the propriety of having the workshop and the granary nearer together. With our manufactories in England, or even New-England, the transportation of the raw material of grain and of the manufactured goods reduces the price of the one to the producer and enhances that of the other to the consumer—the farmers of the West being in both cases the sufferers. There is no reason why cotton and woolen goods cannot be manufactured as well and as cheaply in the Valley of the Mississippi as in the Valley of the Merrimack. We are as accessible—more so—to the raw material—cotton especially, and the West is rapidly becoming the great wool-producing region of the country.

What sense is there in Iowa paying two-thirds of the value of her agricultural staples in New-York in transportation charges, and then paying another freight on manufactured goods, while she has abundant water power within her own borders? Her wool, too, goes to New-England paying one freight, commissions, &c., and returns to her in the shape of cloth, paying another freight, beside large profits.

But manufactories are springing up all over the West. They are on a comparatively limited scale for the want of capital; but still, we have seen some excellent cloth produced beyond the Mississippi. We shall get to be a manufacturing people in the West before many years.

There is a proposition on foot in this city, and it is taking tangible shape, for establishing a cotton manufactory, with a capital of $500,000. If the capitalists have the courage to go into it here, they may not be afraid to embark in the enterprise at any other point, for Chicago is the most expensive place in the country to do business in. Rents are enormous, wages are high, and the prices of necessaries exorbitant; but still shrewd men think it will pay, and by another season I shall expect to see a manufactory in operation.

Speaking of the Mississippi, reminds me that the Illinois Central is about to throw another bridge across it to connect Dubuque with Dunleith. Surveys and soundings have been made, but the point of crossing has not yet been decided upon. The people of Dubuque are alarmed at the prospect of the bridge being erected about two miles below their town, thus leaving them high and dry.

William Lloyd Garrison has been here, delivered an address, and got safely away. He was neither egged nor stoned, but on the contrary people applauded his speaking and the sentiments uttered. A few years of progress have made a great change in various respects. Our civil war, after all, is worth all that it has cost us. It has proved one of those blessings in disguise which Providence sometimes sends us. We trust that there may be nothing lost of the fruits by any fatal error in our reconstruction policy.

The weather continues delightful. We are having one of our glorious Western Autumns, of which you know little at the East.

Of the state of morals among us you may judge, when I inform you, that there are ninety-four prisoners in our jail awaiting their trial for criminal offences—six of them for murder! But then we have fifteen hundred saloons and drinking places in Chicago.

A plan has been started to compel all the slaughtering establishments in and about the city to concentrate at Calumet, twelve miles distant. There is a large river there, and the railroads are to afford all practicable facilities.

Business is good, but the money market is very close and stringent.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Popularity of the Emperor and the Empress—Their Visits to the Cholera Hospitals—Working Habits of the Emperor—Gradual Decrease of the Cholera—Meeting in Aid of the Freedmen.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 10, 1865.

From all parts of France and of Europe, we hear of nothing but eulogies for the Emperor Napoleon—eulogies for his civic courage, and eulogies for his hard-working habits in the interests of his people. His attitude in presence of the cholera, was, however, only what might have been expected, for, when doctors and Sisters of Charity nurse it gratuitously, and when the majority do not run away from it, it is after all no great virtue in the Chief of State to show to such of his people as may be alarmed, a good example. It is in this case, if ever, that the act was obligatory. If doctors and Sisters of Charity can remain constantly in hospital wards for six weeks, in the midst of the dead and dying cholera patients, without contracting, but in rare instances, the disease, it is plain that the danger to those who are thus employed, is not in a very great degree heightened over those who are not thus employed, and that to those who only pay a flying visit the danger is infinitesimal.

It is especially for his working habits that we are justified in pronouncing a word of admiration. By an interior and exterior policy, which is in the main the work of his own brain, the Emperor has brought France to a position she never before occupied; for if under the first Bonaparte France was feared she was not respected. Whereas now she is both feared and respected. The country never, in fact, occupied the same commanding position it does at present. To accomplish this would have taxed to their uttermost the brains of a smaller man than Napoleon, but this is only the half of his work. It will be recollected that before the campaign in Italy he published a work in the name of M. de la Guerroniere, giving to the world his ideas in regard to the detinies of Italy, and what ought to be done to secure these destinies. Then with his own sword he undertook the work which might just as well have been left to one of his own Marshals; or rather what a feebler Monarch would have left to one of his Marshals. When this was done, and he had made a treaty on his own proper movement which astonished the world, he returned to his people and his government and undertook, as extra work, the publication of his *Life of Cæsar*. Then he undertook the Mexican expedition—an operation to which he gave enormously of his time and thought; and that fairly launched and nearly, as he believes, brought to a termination, he now undertakes the regeneration of Algeria, first visiting in detail the colony, and now publishing in book form his views on the subject.

If people admire his courage in making an hour's stay in the infected atmosphere of the Hôtel Dieu, to what extent must their admiration go for his courage in attacking such "sick men" as Mexico and Algeria? And how much more must they admire the prodigious resistance of a brain which can stand so much activity without falling into decrepitude!

As regards our cholera epidemic, the number of daily deaths has descended gradually and surely to 37 two days ago, perhaps to 20 for to-day. At this figure all alarm has ceased, and we hear the workmen singing gaily in the chorus to be a fall of the *Lampoins*, the famous song of 1832, in glorification of the "*Choléra, éra, ra!*" But the disease has broken out at Caen and among the sailors at Havre, and as many vessels are now leaving the latter port for New-York, you must look out for your quarantine regulations.

The meeting held in this city, by Hon. Mr. Leigh, of New-York, in aid of the Freedmen of America, proved a most brilliant affair, and, in view of the turn which the affair took, quite reconciled one to the disagreeable side of the question—that of coming abroad to beg for our poor. No official report of the proceedings has yet been published, but a weekly paper which appears to-morrow, has announced a full report of the proceedings and the speeches, and I shall reserve what I have to say on the subject until I can send you the speeches, for these constituted the great interest of the meeting.

All at once one of your cotemporaries, the *Journal of Commerce*, has acquired, in the eyes of the Ministerial papers of Paris, the position of "the principal organ of public opinion in America," "the organ of the thinking and conservative classes," "the true exponent of American interests," etc., and you will naturally be curious to know what it is that has so suddenly elevated the *Journal of Commerce* to this high rank in the estimation of our government people here. Turn back to a number of the *Journal* published a fortnight ago, and you will find an article which recommends the recognition of Maximilian, and which enters quite into the French view of the question.

MALAKOFF.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Empire of Brazil—Competition Between the Americans and the English—The Don Pedro Secundus Railway—Rebel Immigration—Interesting from Agassiz's Expedition.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

RIO JANEIRO, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1865.

There is, in some respects, much competition here between the English and American interests in certain fields of enterprise. Perhaps I shall more truthfully state the case by saying much disposition is shown on the part of the lion to drive the eagle from this entire empire. The ferry running across the bay to Pria Grande and Saint Domingo is of American origin and under American control. The very boats now running here have ploughed a thousand times the waters of New-York bay, between South Ferry and Staten Island. As a portion of their furniture we find splendid steel engravings of such men as Washington, Clay, Webster, Scott and our late and lamented President Lincoln, together with like pictures of the two Pedros and John VI. An English company is about reviving a line in opposition to this that years ago attempted to run off the American company, but failed in the attempt. With these boats, and a ferry-house built in close imitation of those at South and Wall street ferries, one finds it difficult to persuade himself he is six thousand miles from home.

On the famous Don Pedro Secundus Railway we find a like illustration of this opposition. The first and level portion of the road is of English build, with English cars and English locomotives. The second and mountain section is of American construction, of American material, and has heavy American engines, with eight drivers, built by M. W. Baldwin & Co., of Philadelphia. This portion of the road runs through a wild mountain region of Brazilian forest to the valley of the Parnhyba, where is opened up, perhaps, the finest and largest coffee growing district of the whole empire, if not the world. Immense trains of mules are constantly arriving here from the further interior, each bearing his two bags of coffee to market. The Don Pedro Secundus Railway stands a witness and a monument to superior American engineering ability. Within less than forty miles there are seventeen tunnels, including one a mile and a half in length. There are grades on this portion of the road also ranging from 100 to 300 feet to the mile, reaching a total elevation at the crossing of the Cerro of nearly 2,000 feet above the Bay of Rio. The cost of the road averaged $200,000 to the mile; and the mile-and-a-half tunnel spoken of cost $1,500,000, or $1,000,000 to the mile. The whole is under the superintendence of Maj. Ellison, an American engineer of great professional and practical ability and experience. The old Latin proverb, "*Perseverantia omnia vincit,*" never had better illustration than is furnished in the construction of this road.

REBEL IMMIGRATION.

It is true that there is just now a pretty strong tide of immigration hither from the United States, but not of the class above named, nor of a character calculated to advance American interests or elevate Americans in the esteem of this people. They are refugees from the South. More or less are arriving every week, and we learn that large numbers contemplate emigrating hither. They bring with them rampant hatred for the flag and the government which gave them a home and protection in the days of their helplessness, and that hatred, too, the direct and legitimate child of their own folly and wickedness, and the folly and wickedness of their late companions in crime and its consequences. Some of them are men of talent; and that talent is devoted, even at this great distance, to waging war with the pen, when they can no longer do so with the sword, against a government so strong and so excellent that half a million of rebels in arms against it for four years were unable to impair its strength, having rather provoked development than produced destruction.

AGASSIZ'S EXPEDITION.

The explorations of Prof. Agassiz are proceeding with a prospect of fruits far exceeding the expectations of those who have known most of the field. His party now consists of four grand divisions, one of which has for its field the peninsula lying south of Capricorn, or the City of San Paulo, and between the Perana River and the Atlantic Ocean. The second division has the sea coast extending from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, and as far westward as the San Francisco River. The third division has the interior, lying west of the San Francisco and between the tenth degrees of south latitude and the Tropic of Capricorn. The fourth division, at the head of which is Prof. Agassiz himself, has for its field the great valley of the Amazon, including its tributaries. This and the coast section are the two most interesting, if not the most important fields. To the latter Prof. Agassiz gave some personal attention during the first months of his stay here, before proceeding to the field he had more especially determined to spend his strength upon. Brazil is yet a new, undeveloped, and almost unknown country. It may, therefore, be reasonably doubted if any previous event of its history has so affected its agricultural and mineral development, not to say its civilization and christianization, as the scientific explorations now making under the supervision and direction of Prof. Agassiz. That Brazilians themselves are not indifferent in this matter, is seen by the lively interest they took in Agassiz's lectures, delivered in Rio after his explorations made in this region, and descriptive thereof. It is well known that the benevolent Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, placed $25,000 at the disposition of Prof. Agassiz for the purpose of this exploration of Brazil. During the first few weeks of Prof. Agassiz's stay here, he spent $5,000, about one-fourth of the whole sum. But a brief course of lectures, delivered by Prof. Agassiz in this city, before the Don Pedro Secundus College, paid the entire expenses of the expedition up to that time. The patronage given this course of lectures argues no ordinary interest in the subject.

Professor Agassiz finds evidence here of the former existence of innumerable glaciers. The idea of glaciers in the tropics is rather cool as it first presents itself, but adheres upon examination with a pertinacity that is not usually characteristic of ice in a hot climate. In the valley of the Tijuca, and not far from the famous Tijuca cascade, are found immense boulders in large numbers, and so situated and of such form as to be accounted for on the glacial theory. In the valley of the Parnhyba are also found broken lines of pebbles resting upon what has once been the solid rock, and covered by an alluvial deposit of recent formation, which are neither sorted nor left as water sorts and leaves its deposits, and which add their testimony in favor of glacial action. Nevertheless, Moraines, and grooves or striæ, two of the principal arguments relied upon by geologists to prove the presence of glaciers, are not found in such abundance and distinctness as to be made clearly available witnesses in the case. Yet Prof. Agassiz, and other geologists with him, seem very decided in their opinions on this point. Supposing their theory to be correct, it becomes an interesting subject of inquiry how these glaciers shall be accounted for in a locality where now the temperature is seldom if ever below 60 Fahrenheit. But two explanations readily suggest themselves. These are, first, a former elevation of the whole coast some 15,000 feet or more above the present; and secondly, a variation in the relative position of the earth's axis. The former is perhaps the most natural supposition, although, if we are rightly informed, Prof. Agassiz prefers the latter. Prof. Agassiz has also found in the waters of Brazil several species of fishes entirely new and unknown to icthyology.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From the returns of the government emigration officials it appears that a large and indeed sudden increase has taken place during the month of October in the exodus from the port of Liverpool. During the month there sailed from Liverpool to the United States, "under the act," 25 ships, with 798 cabin and 7,518 steerage passengers, of whom 2,096 were English, 118 Scotch, 3,184 Irish, and 2,120 foreigners. To Canada there were five ships, with 113 cabin and 1,886 steerage passengers, of whom 539 were English, 387 Irish, 17 Scotch, and 143 other countries. To Victoria there were two ships, with 47 cabin and 517 steerage passengers, of whom 201 were English, 35 Scotch, 267 Irish, and 16 other countries; making a total of 32 ships, with 958 cabin and 9,121 steerage passengers. In "short ships," or ships not sailing under the act, there sailed to the United States five ships and 526 passengers; to New South Wales one ship, with 28 passengers; to Victoria one ship, with 26 passengers; to the West Indies two ships, with 19 passengers; to South America four ships, with 123 passengers; and to Africa one ship, with 49 passengers; being an increase over the same month of last year of 3,261.

An experiment was made on the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, a short time since, between the Champ de Mars and the Pont de la Concorde, with a locomotive dragging a large carriage, not unlike the diligences of the olden times, laden with passengers inside and outside. The same kind of locomotion has recently been tried in Algeria, in presence of a committee, who reported warmly in its favor, stating that the engine in question could easily run 20 kilometres (12½ miles) per hour on ordinary roads, and could go faster or slower, or stop or turn with as great facility as carriages drawn by the best-trained horses.

The youthful King of Bavaria is suffering from a disease of the right foot, brought on by too rapid growth. He is obliged to be carried in a litter up the stairs leading to his apartments, and has been ordered out of Munich by his physicians and desired to remain for some weeks at his residence in the mountains. He enjoys perfect health in every other respect, and was present at several theatrical performances during his last stay in his capital, at one of which the Queen mother made her first public appearance since the death of her husband, King Maximilian.

—A horrible attack has been made upon Prof. Angelo Volpe, the editor of the Italian newspaper *La Italia Centrale*, at Reggio. He had given great offence by opposing the canvass of a pure Democrat, and no doubt is entertained that he was attacked in consequence. He was approaching his own door in the Via San Giovanni, near the Police-office, when a number of men armed with knives and sticks rushed upon him, knocked him down, and stabbed him in eight places. They ran off leaving him bleeding on the ground. He was at once removed to his house and attended to. Dr. Volpe is a Venetian exile.

An interesting antiquarian discovery has been made in the bone-house at Ripon Minster. Beneath the Cathedral chapter-house some workmen lighted upon three curious stone grave coverings. One is said to be as old as the twelfth century, and on the side of a Maltese-shaped cross a sword is carved. The two smaller stones have covered the remains of young persons. The larger one, however, is the most curious, and the form of the cross is exciting much speculation among antiquarians.

At Greenock, on the 30th, a number of children were amusing themselves acting the hanging of Dr. Pritchard. A boy named M'Anulty, seven years, appeared as the doctor, and a boy named M'Aulay, ten years, as Calcraft. A stage was got up, and a rope fixed and put round the neck of M'Anulty by M'Aulay, who let the drop fall in a masterly style, and left M'Anulty hanging by the neck. Some of the neighbor women, on hearing of the affair, ran to the rescue, and succeeded in cutting him down in time to save his life.

A letter from Palma Campania, dated Oct. 23, states that on the morning of that day the quiet of the adjoining Village of Casola, in the district of Lauro, had been invaded by the appearance of a band of brigands. They captured six of the inhabitants, two of whom they assassinated, and the other four have not yet been heard of, although all the military in the place, National Guards included, immediately followed up the traces of the band, which fled to the neighboring mountains of Lauro and Sarno.

It is noticed as significant that the *Moniteur*, in mentioning the enthusiastic reception of the royal family of Italy at Turin, omits the name of Prince Napoleon who was present with his wife. A letter has, it is said, been received in Paris from the Prince, in which he reviews the Italian situation, and frankly avows that the State of the country demands a reduction of expenditure, which can be obtained only by disbanding part of the army, and abandoning for the present all designs in regard to Rome and Venice.

A duel has taken place at Anceny, near Nantes, between two officers. The combatants were, it is said, M. de Cadoudal and M. de Fleurant. They were, it appears, pretty equally matched, one being engaged at his thirty-third duel, the other at his twenty-third. M. de Cadoudal received a sword cut in his chest, but the steel having slipped, the wound is slight. In return for this thrust he wounded M. de Fleurant in the right hand.

Le Courrier de l'Isèse tells us of a fatal mountain accident. A brother, sister and friend attempted to pass the mountains between Grenoble and La Salette, and were overtaken by such bitter weather that the friend and sister fell down and died, and the brother was recovered with the greatest difficulty. The guide lost his bearings, and the party would proceed, though advised not to do so.

The oldest bookseller in Europe, Martin Bossange, died in Paris on the 27th. He commenced business in Paris on the eve of the Revolution, 1787, and was the first bibliopole who established efficient trade intercourse with continental and American houses, dealing largely in the export of French literary produce, and maintaining to the last a high character for the firm that bears his name.

A small village in Gower having lately lost its schoolmaster was desirous of obtaining another. Among other applicants for the situation, a person named Mr. N——, believing himself to be a "fit and proper person" to hold the vacant post, made his appearance and presented a letter of recommendation, of which the following is a correct copy: "The Rev. ——. Sir i have sent N—— to you Being A Stedey man sutting the sittuaton."

The tomb of Horace Vernet is just completed. The place is marked by a single block of granite, on which rests a white marble slab, the upper part of which, although placed in an horizontal position, is in the form of a Latin cross. A pallette and brushes sculptured on the front of the monument, alone remind the passer-by that there rest the ashes of the great painter.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered a scientific mission to explore the Cambodia from the source of the Kei-kou to Thibet, where all traces of the river disappear. The country which it traverses has hitherto been unexplored, and is unknown to modern geographers, although certain ruins scattered over it attest the fact that a high degree of civilization once existed in this deserted region. The Emperor has made the King of Cambodia a commander in the Legion of Honor.

A good deal of discussion has been excited by a report that Calcraft, the hangman, had two sons in the Indian Civil Service. *Allen's Indian Mail* now states that Calcraft's two sons had both been sailors, but have left the sea, and have been employed in this country for some years, one as a cooper, the other as a laborer, in a large vinegar manufactory. They are both married men, with young children. They have one sister, also married, and these constitute the entire family.

The *France* announces the murder of several colonists in Algeria by the Arabs. Among others it mentions M. Isoard, deputy mayor of Tlemcen, and a colonist of the village of St. Remy. Other Europeans were murdered at Moseaganem and Tataroni. Nine Arabs were tried by court-martial for murder, of whom eight were sentenced to death, and one to hard labor for 20 years.

Mr. Chevallier, of the Durham Observatory, states that their observer, Mr. Dolman, has succeeded in finding the new planet discovered in September by Dr. Peters, of America. It is the eighty-fifth of the group between Jupiter and Mars, is comparatively bright and well defined, and is about the size of a star of 9½ magnitude. The planet was in opposition about Oct. 5.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 24th ult., gives very satisfactory news of the health of the little rock settlement. The cholera has almost departed, though it has left its mark. One in every thirty-five of the inhabitants succumbed to it in the space of three months. Out of the garrison of 5,000 men, seventy fell, and out of the 700 convicts, sixty were struck down.

An old soldier of the First Empire, Capt. Collin, has, says *Galignani*, just died at Montmorency, aged ninety-six. The deceased Captain's military career begin at Fleurus and closed at Waterloo. In 1804 he was one of the first who received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was, probably, at his death the oldest member of that order.

Lord Dudley has made a concession of some importance to his tenantry in Worcestershire. He has intimated to them that they are at liberty to kill the game on their farms. They are not, however, to sell the game which they may bag. What they do not require for themselves and their friends is to be distributed among the poor in their respective parishes.

A sum of upwards of £20,000 has been subscribed towards the erection of the cathedral which it is proposed to erect in London to the memory of the late Cardinal Wiseman. The Pope has contributed towards the memorial a magnificent silver-gilt monstrance of large size, set with three precious stones, and with medallions in mosaic.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* learns from a trustworthy source, that the question of the appointment of a Palatine for Hungary has not yet been brought forward, and that the Hungarian Guard will hardly be reconstituted until after the meeting of the Hungarian Diet.

The late visit of the Emperor and Empress to the cholera hospitals in Paris is not unprecedented in the annals of royalty in France. During the terrible epidemic of 1832, which carried away 12,000 persons in a month, the princes of the royal family also visited the cholera patients.

Lord Brougham, although one of those specially invited to attend the obsequies of Lord Palmerston, was unable to be present. The noble and learned lord will leave Brougham Hall about the middle of the month for London, on his way to Cannes, to pass the Winter.

The Russian journals state that the cholera, which has during the last two months visited the southern provinces of the empire, are gradually making their way north, in spite of the lateness of the season. It has appeared in Berdytchewa, a town of Russia Poland.

The *Constitutional* and the *Pays* have received instructions not to publish any notice of Victor Hugo's new book of poems. An ingenious calculator has made out that for every line in his new book M. Victor Hugo receives 7f. 50c. (6s.)

A Brighton correspondent states that at the recent storm there, thousands of people went down to the beach to watch a vessel in distress, and the number of cabs and carriages conveying the nobility and gentry to the sight was as numerous as on a race-day.

The *Courrier de Drôme* says that a waterspout which burst near the river Ardèche has caused great destruction; cradles, articles of furniture and pieces of timber were seen moving rapidly down the river towards the sea.

A Welsh paper says that a fight recently came off near Llanidloss, between James Jones, 75, and Tom the Turner, aged 60, for 16 shillings, and the championship of Mid Wales for ancient boys. After 17 rounds the ancienter boy won.

A great number of railway travellers now carry keys to lock and unlock railway carriages, so that they may let themselves out in cases of emergency, or lock themselves in. The keys carried by some noblemen and gentlemen are made of silver.

The *London and China Telegraph* states that six French ships have been chartered to convey coolies to Havana, at £12 to £14 per man. The *Spray of the Ocean* (British) is chartered to convey coolies at £7 to Tahiti, to work on coffee and cotton plantations.

The *Apenrade News*, a journal published in Schleswig, has just been suppressed for indulging in pleasantries on Prussia. A schoolmaster of Eckenförde, who had addressed an allocution to the Prince of Augustenburg, has been deprived of his post.

The Yelverton marriage case is likely to come before the public again on the meeting of Parliament, an appeal to the House of Lords having been duly lodged on behalf of Mrs. Yelverton against the late judgment of the majority of the Court of Session.

The President of the Royal Academy, Sir Chas. Eastlake, has been severely ill in Milan. He progresses to recovery very slowly, and his state is still such as to occasion anxiety to his friends.

The continental journals report the death at Baden, of Mad'lle. Clementine de Rothschild, daughter of Baron Charles Meyer de Rothschild. The deceased was only 20 years of age.

The *Nazione* announces, as immediately at hand, the commencement of the new boulevards in Florence, undertaken by an English company, and which are to be, it is said, on a grand scale.

M. Boquillon, the librarian at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, has gone to Italy on a scientific mission. His chief object is to study the MSS. of Galileo at Florence.

A celebrated actor in Germany, Herr Bagunhiel Dawison, was seized with apoplexy whilst performing in Berlin, on the 20th of October, and died in an hour afterward.

After a recent visit to the Hotel Dieu, one of the chief hospitals in Paris, the Duchess de Morny left 1,500f. to be distributed among the patients and their families.

The Naples *Observer* says that a porcelain manufactory on a large scale is about being started in Naples, under the management of a Staffordshire manufacturer.

It is said that Abd-el-Kader is not satisfied with the pension of 100,000 francs which he receives from the French Government, and that he asks for 150,000.

It is proposed to organize a lottery for the relief of the families of those who have died from cholera in Paris. The capital is to be 4,000,000 francs.

The uniform charge throughout Belgium for a telegram of twenty words is only 1 franc, and even that low charge is to be reduced at the close of the year.

A humming-bird moth was observed in a garden near Walton-on-Thames on the 27th, "apparently as strong and lively as in the early Summer."

It is said that Mgr. De Merode will remain at Rome, and that Francis II. will not accept the hospitality of the Emperor Maximilian at Lacroma.

The Emperor has sent 20,000f. to the relief of the sufferers from the frightful hurricane which has caused so much distress at Guadaloupe.

Since the cholera broke out in Paris scarcely any beer has been sold, while on the other hand the sale of rum has increased fourfold.

A telegram from Gibraltar states that the Medical Board of Health has imposed a quarantine of five days on all ships from England.

A Paris letter says that upward of 20,000 persons have left the French capital for Versailles, on account of the cholera.

A Letter from the Count of Paris.

From the Chicago Republican.

About a month since, a leading article upon the Orleans family appeared in the *Republican*. A copy of it having been addressed by its writer to the Count of Paris, the present head of that branch of the French Bourbons, the following impressive and interesting acknowledgment has been returned by the exiled Prince:

YORK HOUSE, TWICKENHAM, S. W.,
Nov. 4, 1865.

SIR: I received yesterday your communication of October the 16th, and I hasten to return to you my best thanks for the very kind article you wrote about my family in the Chicago *Republican*.

Nothing can be more gratifying for us than to see our liberal opinions and sympathies so well appreciated in your country. Although here, widely separated from those western countries where modern civilization is developing itself so rapidly under the beneficent influence of free institutions, and so far from the newly-born city from which that friendly allusion has come to us, I need hardly tell you that we retain the same sympathies for your country which brought us on the American shores at the hour of your great crisis. They are founded on family traditions which may be traced up to the time when my grandfather, then also an exile, met with the kindest reception from your great Washington. And you may be assured that the time which my brother and myself spent under the flag of the United States will always remain as one of the best recollections of our youth. Believe me, Sir, yours, very truly,

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS,
Comte de Paris.

JULIUS BYNO, Esq., Chicago.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Brownsville, received via New-Orleans, corroborate the statement that the Imperialists fired on a United States boat drifting down the river, causing the crew to run her ashore and take safety in flight. The Imperial fire did no harm to the boat, but the Captain of it had a narrow escape, a musket ball passing through his hat. It is understood that Gen. Weitzel has demanded an explanation of the affair. The order of Gen. Mejia, prohibiting intercourse with Brownsville, cannot last, as on the Liberals surrounding Matamoras they will be compelled to draw their supplies from Brownsville. As heretofore supposed, the order was issued to prevent the ingress of spies into Matamoras.

John P. Simmons, of Washtenaw County, Mich., has been convicted in the United States District Court, at Detroit, of smuggling. He took his son, a lad of 18, over to Windsor, purchased an overcoat for him, and came back with the youth wearing the new garment. His defence was the provisions of law for the free entry of wearing apparel in actual use; but Judge Wilkins charged the jury that the defence was untenable, because the party visited the foreign country for the very purpose of bringing the clothing upon his body, with the design of thereby escaping the payment of duty. This species of smuggling has been quite common at Detroit, and the *Tribune* hints that there are clergymen in that city who wear smuggled goods.

A new railroad is projected from Fair Haven, on the south side of Lake Ontario to Auburn and southward into Pennsylvania. This will be a line of rail connection, not only very desirable for the interests of Western New-York, but also for extending the international trade with Canada, as it is proposed to establish a line of steamers between Fair Haven and Cobourg on the north shore of the lake. The harbors at both points usually remaining open through the Winter, the transportation of coal from the Pennsylvania mines will alone render this line of communication an important one.

It is estimated that of the 22,443,897 acres of land under cultivation in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, ten millions are subject to purchase on easy terms, or to lease, with the right to purchase at from $5 to $20 per acre; the rent from $2 to $5 per acre. To facilitate a settlement of these lands a company has been organized, called "The United States Mutual Protection Company," for encouraging settlements in the Southern States.

An officer connected with the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau has just returned from a tour through North Carolina. He represents that there is but little money in the State, labor scarce, and all but a few of the inhabitants are opposed to the educational advancement of the freedmen, upon the ground that it makes them impudent and hard to manage. Schools, however, have been established at Salisbury, Greensboro, and Raleigh, and others are being organized at Concord, Hugh Point, and Thomasville.

The Boston and Colorado Oil Company have obtained a flowing well near Canon City, Colorado; at a depth of twenty-five feet they have a twenty-four barrel well. The Rocky Mountain *News* says: "The company owns a large tract in the vicinity of their well, and as soon as they may be required to supply the demand, will sink other wells. They have refining machinery now on the plains, daily expected, and in a short time we will have our home market supplied with this commodity."

The Keokuk *Constitution* of the 19th says: "A canal-boat propelled by steam, arrived at our levee, yesterday, direct from Chicago, and will proceed from here to several of the cities above, on the river. This is the first steamboat, we believe, that ever came through from Chicago to the Upper Mississippi, and promises conclusively that direct water communication between the lakes and the Mississippi River, by steamboats, can be readily accomplished."

Intelligence from Central Mississippi reports a healthy condition of affairs there. Personal enterprise was active, and provisions were plentiful. The negroes were also well disposed and returning to their former homes. A Columbus (Miss.) newspaper is informed of $8,000 being collected by a government agent, who accounted for but $6,000. It adds: "The stealing mania is rampant."

Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, has been appointed by Gov. Dillingham to fill the vacant seat of Judge Collamer in the United States Senate, until the Legislature elects a successor. In the former division of parties, Judge Poland was a Seward Whig. He has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization.

The Supreme Council of Masons, of the Scottish rite, assembled in the City of Charleston last week. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, presided as Grand Commander. This meeting of distinguished Masons did much work, their meetings having been suspended during the war. The council adjourned on Saturday night, to reassemble on the third Monday of next March.

The Hartford *Times* boasts that the Copperheads have gained 24,535 votes in Iowa in one year. This is the way it figures: In 1864, the Republican majority was 30,535; in 1865, it was 16,000. According to Daboll or Colburn, the latter figure taken from the one first named would leave about 14,000; but, then, the Copperheads have invented a new system.

A conflict of authority has occurred in Alabama. A cotton agent at Mobile, arrested by Gen. Wood for alleged malfeasance in office, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Busteed. The military authorities refused to obey the writ, and upon this Judge Busteed ordered the discharge of the alleged culprit.

A company is in process of organization at New-Orleans for the purpose of raising cotton by advancing planters adequate means to cultivate their lands. The necessary money is to be advanced at the rate of seven per cent., secured by mortgage. Profits are to be equally divided. The company will furnish the agricultural implements required.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* gives the following results, as far as heard from, of the popular vote on the anti-slavery ordinance: For, 4,833; against, 1,009. On anti-secession ordinance: For, 5,239; against, 906. R. W. Best, of Green County, has been appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Holden.

A correspondent sends us a statement that sellers of ale make too much profit, buying a barrel for ten dollars and selling it out for an average of ninety-six dollars. He asks what is to be done. Not to be forward in our own opinion, we suggest that not to drink ale would be a tolerable remedy.

A dispatch to the *Evening Post* says: "A part of the President's message was in type yesterday, and was read in Cabinet meeting. Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has sent the new roll to the printer. No names from rebellious States appear upon it."

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad is open, the Richmond *Inquirer* says, to Suffolk. It has been built beyond Suffolk about 10 miles. This will decrease the staging to the extent of eleven miles. Work is progressing on the Weldon bridge. Passengers are transferred across the Roanoke at the ferry.

Gen. Pope thinks the true policy to be adopted with the Indians is to keep rascally white men out of their way. He is suspicious that many of the so-called outrages on the stage coaches on the plains were in reality committed by white scoundrels with painted faces.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the close of the season of navigation on the great Northwestern lakes is rapidly approaching. Already large numbers of vessels are assuming a dismantled condition, and being chained up for the Winter.

The majority of the House Committee of the Tennessee Legislature have reported against the Negro Testimony bill. They assign two reasons: 1. The majority of the people are opposed to it. 2. Legislation in favor of negro testimony at this time is premature.

The military district of Iowa and the military district of Dakotah have been consolidated. The district thus formed will be designated the District of the Upper Missouri. Brevet Major-Gen. Sully is assigned to command.

A Soldiers' Messenger Corps has been establish in Boston. It is under the charge of the Surgeon-General, and is furnished free transportation by the city railroads.

A new line of steamers has been established to ply between Charleston and Fernandina, Fla., calling on the route at Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah and Brunswick.

We learn from Wisconsin that official returns from all counties but Pepin give Fairchild 9,502 majority, and against negro suffrage 7,514. Pepin will be about 300 Republican.

Francis Adams, long connected with the Boston press, and more recently of the *Saturday Evening Express*, died in Boston on Friday night. He had been in ill health for some weeks.

The Louisville *Journal* states that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is again open for travel, and that connections are made at Grand Junction with the road to New-Orleans.

The Louisiana State Legislature has been fully organized, and the Governor informed that it was ready to proceed with business.

The University of Vermont, and the State Agricultural College are to be united under one corporation.

LOCAL NEWS.

George White and Daniel O'Brien, seamen on board the ship *Thomas Dunham*, were arrested last evening, at the instance of Capt. Young, of the same vessel, on a charge of having mutinied during the voyage just closed, from London to this port. They broke into the cargo, and helped themselves to liquor, under the influence of which they assaulted the Captain with knives. He escaped their attack by shooting them slightly. One of the prisoners was locked up at the Harbor Police-station; the other was put in the City Hospital.

Oscar Smith was arrested yesterday, charged with having swindled Henry B. Ward, by the successful carrying out of a confidence game in which Ward was the victim, and Smith and a confederate named Gern (not yet arrested) were the operators. It was one of those cases where the credulous are induced by advertisement to give a sum of money—in this case $300—for a situation, which, of course, is never procured for them. It was stated that the swindlers made as much as $1,600 in one day by this game.

An examination was commenced yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, in the case of Michael D. Seminary, a cook on board the ship *Edward Hyman*, who was charged with having attempted to poison a seaman named Wm. Brown. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, and further investigation adjourned until Monday.

Gonzalez, the principal in the murder of Oreto, in the Brooklyn City Park, was arrested in a German boarding-house at No. 217 Centre-street, last evening, by Capt. Waddy, of the Brooklyn Police. The prisoner was taken to Brooklyn, and incarcerated in the Myrtle-avenue Police-station, to await the action of Coroner Lynch.

Michael Haley, lodging at No. 46 Mulberry-street, attacked with an ax a fellow-lodger named McGary. McGary and he had quarreled during the day, and had threatened several times to kill him. McGary was asleep when the blow was given, and is not expected to recover. Haley is in the Tombs.

An adjourned meeting of the Wallace Memorial Committee was held at Irving Hall yesterday afternoon. The several committees reported progress, and adjourned to Saturday next.

Adolph Leander assaulted Edward Seinks with a club, in Third-avenue, dangerously wounding him. Leander has been arrested and held to answer in $3,000 bail.

Southern Want and Northern Charity.

We are afraid that very little will be accomplished for the suffering people of the South through the public meetings ostensibly held for that purpose in this city and elsewhere. There are altogether too many eloquent men figuring in the movement, who make altogether too many eloquent speeches, which are interrupted by altogether too much "laughter" and "applause." It is rare that much effective action is performed where there is so much of this sort of thing. Funny stories, amusing anecdotes, strong "hits" and rhetorical periods are all good enough in their place; they titillate the audience, and induce admiration of the orator. But we have observed that the great and successful movements in the way of beneficence and charity during the last few years have been introduced, accompanied and consummated with but a very limited amount of eloquent oratory.

That noble movement made in this city some three years ago for the relief of the distressed cotton operatives of Lancashire, was brought to its grand result with less eloquence of the "laughter-and-applause" sort, or of any sort, than is vented at any one of the meetings now being held for the relief of Southern destitution. In the former case, the facts concerning the distress, its great extent and painful character, were given to the public through the newspapers, and the idea of our doing something for its relief was suggested in these columns. The matter was presently taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, the Corn Exchange, and other bodies of practical business men; and in a very few weeks the ship *George Griswold* was able to sail from this port, laden to the extent of her capacity with supplies for the needy. Other vessels followed on the same errand, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed, until we were notified from abroad that no further help was required. The vast operations of the Sanitary Commission during the war were carried on in an equally business-like manner, and with a minimum degree of applausive eloquence. The benevolence and patriotism of the country were organized into activity, and the machinery was put in motion with results now known to the world. The officers of the commission confess that little was due to eloquence, and that small results came from popular assemblages with their amusing harangues. Last year a huge "fair," with all the ordinary concomitants, was held, to aid the commission; but an official confession was presently published that the result of the effort was a heavy diminution in the contributions of the people, and that it promised only a decrease in the benevolent activities of the country.

We might multiply illustrations in the same direction, and we might also give instances in which commendable movements for beneficent purposes have been absolutely drowned in torrents of eloquence.

There are unquestionably want and suffering in some parts of the Southern States, both among whites and blacks, and there is no doubt that the Northern people stand ready to relieve it.

What is required, in the first place, is that they should have accurate and unrhetorical information upon the matter, such as was furnished them concerning the distress in Lancashire. They must know the magnitude and character of the labor they are required to perform, and must understand the mode and agencies through which it is to be performed. It must be put forward upon its own merits and for its own sake exclusively, and not as a means of subserving any other purpose whatever. Then its management must be taken in hand, not by professional philanthropists or eloquent speakers, but by such practical business men as managed the Lancashire fund. We venture to say that if these simple conditions are fulfilled, New-York will furnish another example of such charitable munificence as it has always in previous times exhibited at the call of distress—come from what quarter of the world it might.

We do not imagine that the prevalence of want in the South will be of long duration. We do not imagine it will extend beyond the present Winter. There are such a fertile soil and genial climate, such a demand for labor, and such large profits from labor and production, that we expect, as soon as it becomes possible to sow and reap, to plant and pick, to see the people of the South in the enjoyment of the highest material prosperity, and that each State or locality will be abundantly able to take care of its own poor. There is in this all the greater reason why we should furnish relief while distress exists, and why the movement for that purpose should be set about promptly and in an effective manner.

The Late Collector King.

From the World.

There is to us much mystery in a statement that Mr. King "could not summon resolution enough to appoint an Auditor." Why not? What was peculiar about that office? It is well known that Mr. King was inclined to appoint one of the three or four most suitable candidates whose names were presented to him, and who understood the duties of the office as well as Mr. Weed knows the doors and passages of the State Department. Who prevented such an appointment by insisting that a mere Republican politician should be selected, and thereby made the perplexity seem incapable of removal?

Nobody "prevented" or sought to prevent "such an appointment." On the contrary, believing that Mr. King's judgment inclined to the appointment of Mr. Hunter, he was urged by Messrs. Blatchford and Carrigan, (his bondsmen,) and by Mr. Weed to make that appointment. But lacking the energy to decide or act he kept deferring it, and yet allowed it to disturb and oppress him.

The *peculiarity* "about that officer" was that the Auditor is the financial officer of the department, and Mr. King was morbidly sensitive about the safety of the revenue.

Agricultural Colonies for Criminal Children.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, of Paris, publishes the following:

> "In conformity with the conclusions of the commission charged by the Empress to examine the penitentiary system adopted for the young prisoners of La Roquette, the Minister of the Interior has ordered the prisons to be evacuated. The inmates have been distributed, according to the provisions of the law of Aug. 5, 1850, amongst a certain number of agricultural colonies. Attention has been paid in that distribution to the aptitude of the children, their age, and their family position. The administration is now actively occupied in drawing up a set of rules calculated to complete, by an organization of employment under proper persons, the legislation relative to youthful prisoners."

This measure will, perhaps, hardly be understood here at first reading, but it indicates an entire change in the management of juvenile offenders in France. There are, it must be remembered, two widely different systems, both in Europe and America, of treatment and reform for children who have committed criminal offences, or who are confined for vagrancy and homelessness. The one is called the "Brigade," or "Congregated System." Under this, great numbers of children are kept in large buildings, placed at trades and sent to school, or otherwise disciplined; their wants supplied by machinery, and the whole governed in mass, as prisons have usually been governed, and then after a certain number of years the youthful convicts are turned out on society. As a general thing, it has been found that so large a mass of children and youth being together, have formed a public opinion of their own which, though unknown to the teachers and superintendents, has been strong enough to overbalance all the good instructions they received. Some remarkable developments of youthful crime recently in England have shown that the lads in a large Reformatory, managed on this principle, were constantly indoctrinating each other in the secrets of thieving and the mysteries of crime. The increase of offences among children also in certain English districts, is found to correspond with the use of the "Congregated System." Furthermore, the great secret of all modern prison reform and improved treatment of convicts, is the *individualization*. Each person under the Irish Prison system is carefully studied and considered. and the reform is based on the moral results to be reached by influencing that person. With children, nothing can be done without individualizing. Each child must be a unit, and under the direct personal influence of some older teacher or guide. If he is influenced in mass, he will not be influenced at all.

The Brigade System neglects the person and concerns itself with the mass. It governs its regiments of children as if they were a military body, and consequently, has but little moral influence.

It is found, too, that a child supplied by machinery, is not well trained for the plain life which he must enter afterward where he must supply himself. That is, if for instance, he enters a farmer's family or a common mechanic's, he knows nothing of practical matters where machinery is not used; he cannot light a kitchen fire, or split wood, or draw water, or take care of lamps; he has been trained in a great hotel, utterly different from the cottage in which he must open his life. The industrial work of large reformatories and houses of refuge is beside not usually a practical one. The boys are drilled in pegging boots, (a branch which few will ever follow as a livelihood,) or bottoming chairs, which can never pay any laborer, except those who work at home in odd times, or in some other branch not likely to be pursued afterward. The great and permanent occupations of a country—the best for these lads and those to which they would incline—gardening and agriculture—are not those usually followed in the industrial field of large institutions, taking charge of criminal or vagrant children.

The other system for youthful convicts is the "Family-system." It consists in providing as near an imitation as can be obtained in a public institution, to a family; that is, the boys committed are placed in small groups of twenty or thirty in detached cottages, under the charge of separate officials, in "agricultural colonies," as the French call them.

The superior warden of each group studies his subject: he adapts his treatment to the character and disposition of each; he seeks to gain a personal influence over every child; he forms the "opinion" of his family, and impresses his own estimate of things and his moral sense on the yielding nature of the child's mind. The influence of such a group, under a good head, becomes highly moral. Then the children live in a plain way, and provide for themselves much as they would in a farmer's cottage. They take part in the cooking and setting the table; they make the fire, they draw the water, cut the wood, light the lamps, clean the rooms as they will have to by and by, when they are far from gas and furnace and water pipes and steam. Out of town they have the healthy work of gardening, planting, sawing, weeding, hoeing, ploughing and all other branches of farm labor, or they take care of cattle and learn the skill of the dairy. The labor is a good one for active boys; it drives away some of the temptations of children; it fits them for future life; it pays better to the institution, and is a rich capital when the young convict goes forth to make a livelihood.

The French Empress, who has interested herself so much in this valuable reform, has at length succeeded in breaking up the Brigade System in Paris, and transferring the children to agricultural colonies, corresponding, we suppose, to that of Meltray. The accounts already received from one of these establishments—that of Herault—are most satisfactory, as with effects produced by the change.

When shall we see an introduction of this great Reform in the United States? America should not be behind Europe in this vital matter; and all the latest experiences of France and England should be studied with reference to the treatment and the diminution of juvenile crime.

Sanitary Precautions in Rhode Island.

It is encouraging, now, that other cities at least are doing, what New-York neglects to do; that is, the preparing for the approach of the cholera. The City of Providence was attacked by all three visitations of this pestilence, but, owing to vigilant and energetic sanitary measures, she escaped with only some 150 deaths in each of the two latter. Under the advice of a skillful Superintendent of Health—Dr. Snow—she is now preparing for a fourth. This scientific adviser but follows the majority of the profession in Europe and America, in denying that cholera is contagious, (though admitting that the seeds of the disease may be conveyed by the *excreta* of the sick,) and therefore lays little weight on quarantine—which, indeed, in the case of a city like Providence, would be practically impossible. He accordingly calls the whole attention of the citizens to preventive measures. The experience of England, as Dr. Snow well urges, shows that the condition of the drinking-water in a town is one of the chief causes or stimulants of the disease. Providence suffers under one of the curses of American cities, which ought to have gone out with the witches, or any abuse of the Middle Ages—cesspools side by side with wells; the *excreta* of the one thus draining into the fluid of the other, and scattering wide the seeds of every kind of malady. Bad water and cholera inevitably go together. The Health Officer accordingly recommends a supply of pure water, and the draining of all cesspools and open privies, as an indispensable condition of safeguard.

The canal flowing through the town, he shows was a prolific source of disease before, and he recommends its cleansing. The sewers of the Rhode Island city, seem to be much in the same condition with our own, badly trapped and pouring forth their noxious gases in the houses and the streets—gases which are well known as the most direct causes of zymotic diseases and death. The streets too, are made disagreeable with their heaps of nuisances, and in some quarters, (as in the outskirts of New-York,) immense quantities of swine are kept. In the cholera of 1854, thirty per cent. of all the deaths in the city were near the swine-pens, and Dr. Snow warns the city authorities that these animals must be removed, or the same districts will suffer equally again. The legislation under which the Board of Health acts in Providence, is very stringent, and they are resolved to clean the city and make solid preparations for the cholera. Any decayed or unwholesome food or fruit, will at once be seized and forfeited, and the seller of it (if knowing its quality) be fined. Whatever nuisances exist—heaps of garbage or filth—or where a building is in an unhealthy and filthy condition, the owner or occupant can be compelled to clean and to remove the nuisance, and if he does not do this within twenty-four hours after the notice is served, he will be fined and the cleansing performed at his expense.

The house can also be disinfected at the cost of the owner. If buildings are too much tainted and infected to leave any hope of purifying them, the board have the power to remove the occupants and close them up—a most useful provision in an epidemic, whether of typhoid or cholera. They can also compel the citizens to build suitable privy-vaults and sink-drains, for each house.

With these very considerable powers, they propose to compel the cleaning of the city, the removal of nuisances, improving of sewers, draining of privies, and the like.

The Superintendent of Health lays out the following plan, which will, without doubt, be adopted:

> "The measures I propose, then, for the prevention of cholera in this city, are as follows:
>
> *First*—To send, within a short time, circulars to the individual owners of tenement-houses in certain portions of the city, calling their attention to the subject, pointing out what is needed to be done on their estates, and stating generally and particularly what must be done by them, or by the city, before next Summer.
>
> *Second*—I propose, during the Winter, to look up and examine those tenements in the city which are unfit for habitation, and report to your board the action necessary to remove the occupants and shut up the tenements. I am happy to know that the number of tenements of this class in Providence, is comparatively small. I intend, also, at the same time, to report those tenements which are not provided with suitable vaults and drains, as required by law.
>
> *Third*—In the month of May next I propose to have a thorough and systematic visitation and inspection of every house and yard in every section of the city where there is any danger that the cholera might prevail. Each house will be thoroughly examined from the cellar to the attic, and each yard in every part, and a written report will be made showing the exact condition of each house. A notice will then be served, if ordered by your board, upon the owner of each house, notifying him, in accordance with the provisions of the law, precisely and particularly what must be done upon his premises, within a given number of hours after the notice is served upon him.
>
> In the meantime I would have an organized corps of scavengers, night-soil men, and whitewashers, ready for service at any moment. If the owner of any estate fails to do everything necessary to be done, within the time specified in his notice, it will be done at once on the expiration of the time, and will be done thoroughly, in accordance with the provisions of the law already quoted."

Wherever large heaps of "rubbish and ashes saturated with slops" are found, these are to be removed and the ground strewed with slacked lime. The broken privies with uncovered vaults, are to be repaired and cleansed—chloride of lime being freely used. Where cesspools overflow into the yards and cellars, and finally into the wells, they are to be drained; and the blackened and filthy tenement-houses are to be cleaned and whitewashed from top to bottom. With all these preparations faithfully made, we have no doubt that Providence will escape with but a few deaths from cholera. But more than this, the Board of Health will, by wise measures, reduce the deaths from all the "preventible diseases," such as scarlet fever, small-pox, diphtheria, diarrhea, and typhoid. Human life will be lengthened in that city—more mature men will be preserved for the wealth and the happiness of the community (for it must be remembered that typhus peculiarly attacks men from 20 to 40,) more vigorous children will grow up, and not improbably several hundred lives will be found to have been saved every year by these wise regulations. Such results as these are as certain from such measures as the springing up of the grain, if the seed be sown in Spring. Sanitary provisions are a science.

The aspect of this little New-England city, thus wisely and scientifically fortifying itself against the coming invader, should make us ashamed in New-York, with our million of lives at risk and hundreds of millions of property, from our neglect. When shall we have a "Board of Health" here who will know how to guard the city against pestilence, to avert epidemics and lengthen life, as has been done in so many European cities?

St. Petersburgh and Cherbourg—A Transatlantic Echo from our War.

The London *Times* has a convenient facility for forgetting disagreeable facts which must be very soothing and mollifying, now and then, to the anxieties of its readers. This tallent for forgetting, as it may justly be called, is particularly conspicuous wherever truths become public which tend to lower England's position among the nations. For example, while the Thunderer gave broadside after broadside to the glorification of the Cherbourg naval review—now painting its details in the glaring colors of its correspondents, and anon lauding the *tout ensemble* in ponderous editorials—not one word has it ever contained descriptive of the far more important iron-clad show at Stockholm. And yet, so far as scientific results are concerned, there can be no comparison between these two contemporaneous naval pageants. The greatest service the London *Times* could render its patrons would be to describe in one-tenth of the space which it gave to the affair at Portsmouth and Cherbourg, the sober lesson taught at Stockholm.

The Duke Constantine, the brother of the Czar, commanding the monitor squadron of Russia, lately led his formidable array of iron-clads across the Baltic from St. Petersburgh to Stockholm, in friendly visit to the King of Sweden. This expedition took place simultaneously with the Cherbourg fetes. But how great a difference in the significance of the two naval displays! What may have been the quantity of *entente cordiale* manufactured on the Cherbourg occasion, and coiled away for future use, we do not undertake to estimate. But, so far as the exhibition of naval force was concerned by either of the allies, the affair had no importance whatever. The ships were immense, unwieldy things, covered with a thin veneering of iron. Their guns, twenty years ago, might have been something extraordinary, but now are little better than popguns, so far as iron-clad warfare is concerned. On the other hand, the Russian review discloses the momentous fact that England is no longer mistress of the Baltic. Mistress of the Baltic? She cannot even *approach* Cronstadt now, without the permission of the Czar.

Our own war has reversed the naval relations of Russia and England. This may seem to be a rapid deduction, but it is nevertheless correct. The change in the Russian naval system is a direct fruit of our war. For Russia, as is well known, has entirely adopted, turret, armor and hull, the American system of iron-clads. A fleet of monitors, such as we are all familiar with, made from drawings obtained in this country by Admiral Lissovski, now defend the Russian metropolis, and rule the Baltic from the naval base at Cronstadt. Against their 12-inch thick, wrought-iron turrets, what will avail the puny artillery now mounted in English fleets? Against the enormous guns for which these turrets are pierced, what will avail the thin iron veneer of the *Warriors*, the *Black Princes* and the *Minotaurs*? Whoever cares to point a moral from these unquestionable facts, may reflect that, if England had espoused the cause of law and of government in the outbreak of our rebellion, there might never have been occasion for any American system of iron-clads which Russia could copy, at such fatal cost to England's naval power. Be the moral, however, what it may, it is clear that our Southern war, prolific as it has been of tremendous results in our own hemisphere, may also influence, in time to come, the military map of Northern Europe.

Financial Fantasies.—We spoke, the other day, of the sufferings and dangers of the country from shallow and pretentious declaimers upon financial matters, and of the wild and revolutionary doctrines which are propounded in such numbers and with such facility on the street corners and house-tops. They are nearly all very radical in their schemes, and the way in which they would overturn, demolish and raze our present superstructure, indicates the confidence of each in his own capacity, though hardly any two can be got to agree as to a single feature of the new structure. Even our Conservative cotemporary, the *Commercial*, is found among the schemers of financial novelties and demolishers of economic entities, and the off-hand, sweeping, frisky way in which it can now treat a rather large and ponderous branch of political economy, is finely illustrated in the following:

> "In regard to *taxation*, it appears to us that there can be but one principle by which to regulate it in a country like ours, where all classes and all localities have equal rights, and equal claims to the protection of Congress. This principle is, that whatever is necessary to meet the exigencies of government, shall be levied by such tax or taxes as will bear most equally on all; be most easy and economical of collection, and least interfere with the production, exchanges and consumption of the various members of the community. In other words, by such tax or taxes as shall be most consistent with the true interests of the whole people of the United States. Tried by this principle, *none of the taxes at present levied by the Federal Government are proper and justifiable.*"

Consequently, of course, abolish at one blow the entire system, and adopt our patent plan. If it don't work, we will furnish another, and still others, indefinitely.

Mr. Lincoln on Party Prestidigitation.—The letter of President Lincoln, written in 1859, and recently published, is a very characteristic one. It contains some sentences which are worthy to be remembered among the pithy utterances for which he will be always famous. "No party," says Mr. Lincoln, "can command respect which sustains this year what it opposed last." The defeat of the Democratic party at the recent election points this moral, as was never done more thoroughly. The Democratic leaders undertook to do this very thing. They imagined they could make the people forget what they had said and done but one year ago. And we consider it one of the good results of the election that this attempt of theirs has not received the varnish which success would have given it. If this shift of theirs had commanded success, they would not have cared so much if it had not commanded respect. But their failure has brought out the truth of Mr. Lincoln's remark in a most striking way, and the example will, we doubt not, be a useful one. Politicians will be taught again the old lesson that "consistency is a jewel"—not merely an ornament, but a thing of value, which cannot be lightly thrown away without leaving the spendthrift so much poorer.

Public Baths.—This city is very badly off for public baths—worse off than any city of the civilized world that we know of. The better style of residences have, of course, their private baths; but unfortunately not a tenth part of the population have the privilege of dwelling in the better class of houses, and for the great multitude there are hardly any conveniences of this essential kind. There ought to be a public bath on every block in the city in which the working classes live. Instead of this, hardly any are anywhere to be found. Were the people to be furnished with them, and to get accustomed to their use, they would never afterward do without them, and would be vastly benefited in health and morals by their use. The matter is so important that there ought to be some provision for their establishment.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Complications at Brownsville—Correspondence Between Gens. Wietzel and Mejia.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 24.

The *Times* has a letter from Brownsville, dated the 15th inst., corroborating the statement that the Imperialists fired on a United States boat drifting down the river, causing the crew to run her ashore and take safety in flight. The Imperial fire did no harm to the boat, but the Captain of it had a narrow escape, a musket ball passing through his hat.

It is understood that Gen. Weitzel has demanded an explanation of the affair.

At present matters are quiet.

The nature of the correspondence between Gen. Weitzel and Gen. Mejia relative to the firing from the American side on the Imperial gun-boat *Elantora*, and the sympathy shown by the Federals for the Liberals has not yet transpired.

The order of Gen. Mejia, prohibiting intercourse with Brownsville, cannot last, as on the Liberals surrounding Matamoras they will be compelled to draw their supplies from Brownsville. As heretofore supposed, the order was issued to prevent the ingress of spies into Matamoras.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Gen. Prince de Russey, of the Corps of Engineers, died in this city to-day, aged 75 years.

After a closing-up shower last night the storm abated, and to-day throughout the State the weather is clear and pleasant.

The recent thorough drenching of the agricultural lands insures a large planting of grain, and probably an abundant yield next season.

Thirty-four miles of submarine telegraph cable are going on shipboard, to be laid across the Straits of Fuca.

The steamer *Ajax*, recently arrived from New-York, has been sold to the California Navigation Company for a quarter of a million dollars.

Extensive Frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Nov. 24.

Frauds in the Quartermaster's Department here, amounting to upward of one hundred thousand dollars, have been discovered, and it is supposed that they will greatly exceed that amount.

The military authorities have suppressed the names of the guilty parties for the present.

Burning of the Government Building at Camp Nelson.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 25.

The large government building at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, occupied by the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, was burned yesterday morning. A large amount of government property was destroyed. All the public funds and papers were saved.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.—This burial place, which has lately been advertised in our columns, is fully meeting the expectations of its projectors. Visitors admire the natural beauty of the grounds and the substantial character of the improvements thus far made. They indicate the good taste and the far-reaching plans of the founders of this city of the dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 25.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE.

Rev. John Chester, of the Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church, in this city, is among the candidates for Chaplain of the House.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. Lasher, of Dutchess County, N. Y., is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among those who called at the Executive Mansion, to-day, were Speaker Colfax, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Major-Gen. Geary and Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, who was a member of the United States Senate with President Johnson, and who is now seeking a pardon for his participation in the rebellion. A number of ladies were also present, urging the claims of friends for amnesty. One of them was exceedingly earnest in behalf of Harry Gilmor, of Maryland. Mrs. Bishop, daughter of the late rebel Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Mallory,) is here, endeavoring to obtain her father's release on parole. Beside the above-named visitors, some came seeking office with no recommendations but their own oral statements of, and claims to, "intense loyalty," while others had business of so trifling a character that it could have been attended to by the humblest servant at the White House.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Among matters personal to-day may be mentioned the arrival of Hons. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, Jesse O. Norton and E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and Maj.-Gen. Geary, who had an interview with the President.

THE STONEWALL.

The members of the Farragut Court-martial visited the rebel ram *Stonewall* to-day, for the purpose of inspecting her and trying the sailing capacity of that vessel in connection with the trial of Commodore Craven, charged with failing to engage the *Stonewall* in the harbor of Ferrol.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

An order from headquarters Department of Florida directs that the sub-districts of Key West and West Florida, be abolished, and all the garrisons and posts comprising them are added to the District of Middle Florida, which will be named and known as the districts of Middle, Western and Southern Florida, as a separate brigade under the command of Brig.-Gen. John Newton. The district of East Florida, commanded by Col. John T. Sprague, Seventh United States Infantry, ceases to be a separate brigade. The Provost-Marshal's Department in this command is abolished.

A FORT RENAMED.

By order of the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, and approved by the Secretary of War, it is directed that the military post established on Powder River, Dakotah Territory, by Brig.-Gen. P. E. Conner, shall be designated and known as Fort Reno, in honor of Gen. Jesse L. Reno, who fell at the battle of South Mountain.

THE NEWBERN, N. C., NATIONAL BANK.

Col. D. Heaton, Special Supervising Treasury Agent for the State of North Carolina, is in this city. He has been chosen President of the National Bank now organizing in Newbern, N. C., and intends residing in that State permanently. It is expected that this bank will soon be authorized by the Treasury Department, as the capital stock is all subscribed.

A CORRECTION.

The *Star* says that the statement that Judge Magrath and the rebel Secretary of War, Seddon, have been released from Fort Pulaski, and Gov. Lubbock from Fort Delaware, on their parole, is without foundation, and that there is no probability that either will very soon be set at liberty.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the offer of Elijah Mullins for mail service from Columbus, Ga., by Mulberry Grove, Mountain Hill and Whitesville, to West Point, once a week. Also, offer of David T. Ross for conveyance of the mails from New-Iberia, by St. Martinsville, Vermillionville, Grand Coteau and Opelousas, to Washington, La., three times a week.

The office at Lake Charles, Calcasieu County, La., is reopened, and W. C. Underwood appointed Postmaster, in place of J. A. Spence.

The following is the United States letter-carriers' (free delivery) report for October, 1865:

Cities.	Mail Letters.	Drop Letters.	News-papers.	Letters collected.
New-York	823,853	281,654	92,686	957,098
Philadelphia	454,374	204,720	75,422	266,840
Boston	262,116	51,008	28,723	234,798
Chicago	223,693	27,476	29,082	169,254
Baltimore	165,972	15,768	26,356	89,884
St. Louis	141,043	13,894	26,488	58,075
Brooklyn	128,203	10,901	16,419	27,702
Cleveland	100,394	4,446	23,502	70,330
Washington	100,154	7,956	21,768	65,036
Cincinnati	95,268	10,470	12,485	63,972
Pittsburgh	57,425	4,319	10,129	23,037
Utica	48,282	1,996	14,599	28,503
Newark	46,764	2,283	13,160	28,482
Providence	43,907	3,544	2,314	9,573
Albany	42,867	4,071	6,762	20,131
Buffalo	41,702	4,276	10,830	45,117
Milwaukee	38,654	3,654	10,759	29,185
Louisville	35,921	2,531	6,780	18,916
Syracuse	32,776	1,940	9,086	18,234
Troy	30,283	2,064	6,473	17,444

There is no charge for delivering or collecting. All letters should be addressed to street and number.

THE STONEWALL.

Her Arrival in the Potomac—Description of the Vessel.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 25.

This formidable sea-monster arrived here yesterday morning, and anchored off the mouth of the Eastern Branch, about three miles below the Navy-yard, there not being water enough for her to run up. This she will do as soon as the tide rises sufficiently for that purpose, which will probably be to-day.

It will be remembered that she was run into the harbor of Havana by Capt. Page, the rebel commander, soon after the surrender of Johnston's army, and surrendered to the Spanish authorities. Since that time she has been laid up in that port, awaiting the disposal of our government. On the 2d inst. she was turned over to Commodore Alexander H. Murray, of the United States Navy, who was sent out by the Navy Department, with the *Rhode Island*, to take charge of her. She was found entirely dismantled, everything having been removed from her, except her guns and lower masts, and stored away in the Navy-yard at Havana. The property belonging to her was all turned over with the vessel, and Commodore Murray at once commenced to rig her out for her voyage to this port.

Capt. John C. Febiger was placed on board, with a sufficient crew, and, the preparations being completed, she set sail with her convoy, the *Rhode Island*, on the 15th inst. On the night of the 19th she put in at Cape Lookout for a supply of coal, and, leaving there on the afternoon of the 21st, rounded the cape and arrived in the Chesapeake on the 22d. Ascending the Potomac, she reached Fort Washington about 5½ P. M. on the 23d, where she lay at anchor until yesterday morning, and then steamed up to her present anchorage. Her consort, the *Rhode Island*, ran aground at this point, and both vessels are awaiting a rise of the tide.

It will be recollected that the first intimation of the existence of this ram was obtained through Minister Dayton, who ascertained that she and another of similar construction were fitting out in the French port of Brest. His efforts were successful in interrupting the designs of her French builder and rebel owners, and some time afterward it was reported that she had been sold to the Danish Government. Last Winter, however, she turned up again as a rebel cruiser, and New-York was thrown into a state of great trepidation by the rumor that she was about to pay a visit to that city, run down everything which might come in her way, and prove herself a veritable destroying angel. So much importance was attached to her that even the despairing champions of the fast waning rebellion took new courage, fancying that they saw in her anticipated exploits a new gleam of hope. Oracular intimations found their way through the opposing military lines that something stupendous was about to be accomplished, which would "astonish the world" by setting the prostrate Confederacy on its feet again, and this vessel was to have been among the agencies employed in achieving that truly astonishing result. Like all the other props on which they had relied, however, this also failed them, merely keeping "the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope." She managed to escape from the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* at Ferrol, but made no better use of the opportunity thus gained than to keep herself as far as possible out of the way of United States cruisers, seeking temporary shelter and supplies in such neutral ports as she could reach, and, finally, without capturing a single prize, steaming into the harbor of Havana, to be surrendered to the Power against which she had been destined to operate, and whose navy was to be at her mercy.

Her Captain, however, (who, by the by, was a renegade officer of the United States Navy,) made an effort to cheat our governmnnt out of its legitimate prize by offering to surrender to the Captain-General of Cuba on condition that she should not be turned over to the United States Government. But that official being unwilling to assume the responsibility so considerately offered to him, Capt. Page found it expedient to surrender without any stipulations on the point named, and only asked that the Spanish authorities furnish him $16,000 with which to pay off his crew. This request the said authorities granted, and the money was reimbursed to them when we took possession of the vessel.

But as little as she accomplished in aid of the rebellion, she is a truly formidable vessel, and, under favorable circumstances, might have been a dangerous antagonist. Scanning her through a glass from the Navy-yard yesterday, we could see nothing especially formidable in her size or external appearance, but her turrets and singularly-shaped prow would indicate to an uninformed observer that the purposes for which she is designed are of no peaceful character.

She is full brig-rigged, presents a neat but by no means imposing appearance, and to a casual glance has nothing in outward aspect strikingly different from ordinary vessels, except the backward slope of her prow from the water's edge upward. Her extreme length, including her beak, is 196 feet; length between perpendiculars, 163 feet; breadth of beam about 32 feet, and depth from the upper deck 20 feet. She draws 16 feet of water. Her hull is molded for as high a rate of speed as could be attained consistently with the required strength, and the prow or peak, which is a continuation of the hull, extends forward, as seen in profile, somewhat in the form of the coulter of a plow. She has a turret forward, and another aft, in which are her guns.

Her hull is completely armed with plates of wrought-iron three and a half inches in thickness, longitudinally placed, and covering her from the level of the upper deck nine feet downward, or five feet above the water-line. She also has an inside "skin" of iron about half an inch in thickness, and her decks and beams are of the same materials, the former being additionally covered with plank about two and a half inches in thickness. Her wood-work is of great solidity, and the vessel, taken as a whole, is a remarkably strong and substantial piece of naval architecture. Above her upper deck there is a light bulwark of wood, extending entirely around, and about five feet in height.

Her turrets, which are stationary, are eight feet high, and covered with vertical plates of wrought iron, four and a half inches thick on the most exposed sides, and elsewhere about four inches. In the forward turret there are three ports, one directly in front and one on either side. It contains a splendid 300-pounder Armstrong rifled gun, which rests on a mahogany carriage, running on a circular track, so that the gun can be trained to either of the ports. In the after turret there are four ports, two on the bows and two on the quarters, and it contains two 70-pounders of the same construction as the other, and similarly mounted. The first mentioned has a bore about ten inches in diameter, and the two latter about six inches. They are beautiful specimens of ordnance, and ought to be very effective in action. The charges of power for the larger one are 35 and 45 pounds, and for the two smaller 10 and 14 pounds. These are considerably heavier charges than most guns of the same calibre will bear, and would add greatly to the force and velocity of their shots. The carriages are of simple construction, and so arranged as to afford great facility for the rapid working of the guns.

The beak is heavily armored, and pointed with a sharp and heavy piece of solid steel that would penetrate almost any substance against which it might be driven. It slopes gradually, and with a slight curve, from the top of the forward turret to the point, the latter being about seven feet below the surface of the water. Its length from a perpendicular line dropped from the top of the slope is thirty-three feet. It is, indeed, a most formidable offensive weapon.

The vessel has two powerful engines, two screws, and two rudders, and at her stern presents the appearance of two vessels united together. On the way from Havana she made as much as ten knots an hour in smooth water, with a pressure of twenty pounds of steam and without using sail. She obeys the helm readily, and could thus have been advantageously handled in action; and, although there was considerable rough weather on the passage, she proved herself an excellent sailer, rolling but little, and behaving finely in every respect. Her complement of men under her rebel commander was seventy.

About 3:45 o'clock on Wednesday morning she ran into the schooner *Wm. Carleton*, from Baltimore, with 290 tons of coal. She was moving only at the rate of four knots at the time, but her beak penetrated the schooner a distance of twenty-three feet, running through her as if she had been pasteboard, and sinking her instantly. All of the crew were saved. Her engines were reversed as soon as the schooner was perceived, but it was too late to save her. The Captain of the schooner, failing to observe the steamer, had swung right across her bows.

Naval officers who have been aboard of her and examined her construction, say that she would be an exceedingly formidable adversary. She might steam directly up toward the broadside of a vessel with a very fair chance of escaping without getting struck; and even if her turrets and everything above water should be knocked to pieces the only effect would be to disable her guns, leaving her still competent to rush on and drive her beak through the unprotected side of her antagonist below the water line.

The officers of the Farragut Court-Martial will make a visit to her, and the conclusion they arrive at in regard to her strength will, doubtless, have an important influence upon their decision in the case of Com. Craven, now on trial before them for allowing this vessel to escape from Ferrol.

The *Stonewall* will be quite a valuable acquisition to our navy. She was built to come to one of our ports, and she has at length arrived. Although the circumstances of her arrival are somewhat different from those at first intended by her builders, we can afford to give her a warm reception now, just as we should have done in the other case.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD.

Lessons in Political Fellowship by Albert Pike, Late Commander of the Confederate Indian Forces in Arkansas.

A few days since the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, calling themselves Freemasons, assembled in the city of Charleston, in obedience to the mandate of Mr. Albert Pike, who holds the position of Supreme Grand Commander. There was a considerable attendance of royally-titled gentlemen, and much important business was done. The reader will doubtless enjoy the following abstract of their doings, and will not forget the distinguished position of Brother Pike during the late rebellion, as commander of the Creek and Cherokee Indians, whose prowess in aid of the South was so distinctly marked in the country west of the Mississippi:

This high body of distinguished Masons did much work, their meeting having been suspended during the war. Among other things of interest to the craft we may notice that they appointed Ill. Brother Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, Special Deputy for Europe, and elected the following persons honorary members of their council:

His Majesty Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway.

His Royal Highness Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.

His Majesty Christian IX., King of Denmark.

His Royal Highness Constantine Nicolavich, Grand Duke of Russia.

Illustrious Brother Henry Buist was elected Treasurer-General in place of Achille Le Prince, deceased.

The Supreme Council adjourned late Saturday night, after being in session several days, to continue their session on the third Monday of March next, 1866, at the City of Washington, D. C.

Gen. Pike occupies the position of the Supreme Grand Commander of the Council, and upon its convocation delivered a most erudite and eloquent address reviewing the condition of the Masonic Order throughout the United States and in Europe.

We make the following extract from the opening of the address:

"Illustrious Brethren and Sovereign Grand Commanders: At the close of the great harvest of that pitiless reaper, Death, and, while having paused through mere weariness he rests, we assemble, from States widely distant from each other, and not long since mad with all the direful passions of civil war, to kneel together once more around the altar of Scottish Masonry, to lament the dead and to labor for the benefits of society, our country and humanity. During four terrible years our Temples have been for the most part deserted, the ashes of the fires upon our altars have been cold, and the brethren have met each other as enemies or ceased to commune with each other. Isolated in most of our States from the outer world, we have had no correspondence with foreign bodies. No attempt has been made to enlarge the borders of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Our subordinate bodies ceased to meet. The Vail of the Temple has indeed been rent in twain, our working tools were broken, and our columns lay overthrown and prostrate. In war, when hell legislates for humanity, and all the horrible influences that can debase and demoralize men, are busily at work, Masonry can do little even to soften the horrors and temper the hatreds of a strife that it is powerless to avert. In some quarters, indeed, her laws were sought to be trampled under foot, and Masonic privileges to be denied to those whom their brethren thought it Masonic piety to brand as rebels. They forgot that when States were arrayed against States in an open war of gigantic proportions, Masonic charity required them to believe that their brethren who fought for political independence, however much they might be in error, were sincerely and honestly obeying their convictions of duty without any of the moral guilt of treason; and they forgot that, in holding them to have forfeited their rights as Masons they, themselves, were led by their passions to violate their Masonic obligations. But these were not permitted to make Masonry, and least of all, Scottish Masonry, a party to the civil war waged between States. They compromised themselves alone, and the fire and smoke of the battle scorched not her garments. They earned the condemnation and contempt of the world of Masonry; but Masonry itself so acted as to be entitled to honor and admiration. With peace the opportunity for useful labor returns to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. We shall soon be prepared to extend it throughout our jurisdiction; and I trust that before three more years elapse it will number its initiates by thousands, and its lodges and higher bodies be found in every State."

It may add interest to the above speech to recall the fact that Mr. Pike recently did us the honor to visit the City of New-York, and perform the rare operation of Masonic baptism. The occurrence was a two hours' wonder, but failed to impress the people with any unusual interest. Perhaps the honors bestowed upon the Scandanavian kings will suffice to establish the fame which ought to follow great benefices. At any rate, the kings ought to be under lasting obligations to Brother Pike of the Indian brigade.

Execution of Peter Cucuel.—On the 23d of November, 1864, Peter J. Cucuel, of Morristown, N. J., in a fit of madness caused by intoxication, deliberately murdered his wife, by stabbing her in the breast with a butcher-knife. He was tried at the last May term, convicted and sentenced, in accordance with the law, to be hanged. Persevering efforts to obtain a new trial or a commutation of sentence were made, but they all failed, and on Friday, the 24th inst., just a year and a day after the commission of the crime, he was executed. The execution took place in the jail yard at Morristown. Some four hundred persons were admitted as spectators within the prison walls. A very large concourse of people were assembled outside. The drop fell at precisely 12:15 o'clock. The unhappy man slept five hours on the previous night, but was much prostrated the next morning. His children visited him on Thursday, and bade him farewell; but two of them, as if drawn by some irresistible affection, came again to his cell on Friday. When the hour fixed for the execution arrived, he was so greatly prostrated that he had to be carried out of his cell on a chair. His only words, previous to execution, were: "I am ready—farewell." He died by strangulation, and without a struggle.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEVELOPMENTS.

Reception of Gen. Fremont in Missouri.

Major-Gen. Fremont, in prosecution of the Pacific Railroad project, having found it desirable to transfer the field of his personal labors to the State of Missouri, had an enthusiastic public reception lately on the occasion of a temporary visit. From the Missouri *Democrat* of the 20th inst., we quote the following account of the Jefferson City demonstration. After a very enthusiastic exhibition of regard by the citizens generally, Gov. Fletcher and other prominent men appeared upon the balcony of the hotel, when the Governor said:

SPEECH OF GOV. FLETCHER.

Fellow-Citizens—It is but natural that loyal Missourians should desire to do honor to those men, who, in the early struggle in Missouri for freedom, and in the dark days of the republic, came forward and lent the influence of their names, and unsheathed their swords in the defence of the Government of the United States. It is but natural that the people of the State of Missouri should desire to see and become acquainted with the man who has borne the distinguished part in the salvation of Missouri from the machinations and schemes of traitors that John Charles Fremont has borne. [Cheers.] You remember in the dark hours of Missouri's war, that there came to Missouri an officer whose name lent more strength to the cause of the Union in the West than the name of any other man that could have been brought to the West could possibly have lent to it. You know the name of the man that brought together and commanded those men—who put on the blue uniform and shouldered the musket to fight in the cause of the Union. The same General who organized then that grand army in Missouri for its defence comes back now among you, and it is but natural that you should desire to see him. He comes now not as a soldier but as a citizen. He comes with all the fires of that indomitable energy and perseverance which moved him on amid the snow-banks of the mountains, when he worked out the way for the gold-seeker of the far western shores of the Pacific. He comes now with all these energies unimpaired to give them to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of advancing her prosperity and welfare, and build her up to the Empire State of the Union. [Cheers.] Gen. Fremont carried into Southwest Missouri a mighty army, and he can, and it is to be hoped he will, lead a mightier host into Southwest Missouri than went in there on the former occasion. And those who go with him on the next occasion will not, like those on the first occasion, return from that beautiful country, but there will make their homes, and there abide for all coming time, contributing their part to the development of the wealth of Missouri. I have the honor, fellow-citizens, and I esteem it an honor, to introduce to you Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont. [Cheers.]

Gen. Fremont then came forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. FREMONT.

Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor of your calling on me this evening, and am happy that there is such a pleasant change in the condition of affairs since I was here last. When I was here four years ago, the General Government was represented here; and to-day I have had the pleasure to meet the representatives of the State of Missouri engaged in their old labor of endeavoring to advocate the prosperity of your State. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the return of peace, and the prospect that Missouri will now attain with rapid strides to that prosperity to which, in virtue of her natural wealth and commanding position, she is entitled. And I think that I may on this occasion express the admiration which I, in common with your Eastern friends, have felt for the conduct of Missouri during the last four years. It is not too much to say that our present happy and stable condition of affairs is mainly due to the attitude which Missouri assumed at the beginning of the war, and the sterling and extraordinary courage which she displayed in conducting it to a successful close. [Cheers.] I have but little to say to you to-night more than to thank you for the honor you do me by calling upon me. It is now more than a quarter of a century ago that I came to this country and endeavored to do my part in promoting your communications with the West. I then enjoyed for the first time that liberal hospitality for which your State, and especially the city of St. Louis, may well be proud. On very many occasions I have had the honor to thank your people on occasions like to-night. I come now back among you with these same objects in view, and I hope to open for you some of these communications. It seems as if there was to be a great race over the course to reach the Pacific Ocean, and I should like to be in that race and ride one of the horses. [Cheers.] I should be glad to see which horse will first reach the Pacific, and I believe the one by way of Santiago and Guaymas will make good time.

Gentlemen, I have nothing more to say to you than to thank you for the pleasure you have given me in calling upon me. [Cheers.]

Employment of Women as Telegraphers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the "National Telegraphic Union Convention," held at Chicago September last, we notice the following:

Mr. Flanagan, of Louisville—I move that it be *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the convention, female telegraph operators, whose qualifications are equal to the requirements of the constitution, are entitled to membership in the union."

I don't think the subject needs any discussion. I think that thing can't need any discussion at all. I urge this, because, if ladies are good operators, (and some of them are,) it seems to me they are just as competent to be members of the union as we are.

Mr. Stover, of Boston—I have something to say in opposition. I hope no resolution of that kind will be passed here. If it does pass, it will go forth as the sense of this convention that *female operators should be placed on the same basis as male operators*, be admitted to the union, and entitled to all its benefits and advantages. It appears to me, this organization, from what I have heard of its history, has discussed that matter most fully, and that it was their opinion that female operators were no honor to the profession. I wish to state it as my individual opinion that female operators are no honor or ornament to the profession, and that the whole spirit of our action in this convention, and in the past, has been to do all in our power to elevate the profession, and we have guarded it as much as possible from admitting any persons, male or female, into the union, who would not be an honor to it. So far as my experience goes as to female operators it is this—while as a class they are highly respectable, yet as operators they are no honor to the profession. For this reason more than any other, because their advantages in early life and their training are not such as to give them an acquaintance with business matters generally, the result is constantly making blunders to such an extent that I know every telegraphic superintendent who has had them employed on their lines in positions of importance, has found that they were not competent to perform the duties, and as fast as possible they are weeding them out. I trust we shall do nothing to bring them into the union. I don't want to express my views at great length, because I deem it unnecessary.

Mr Stover, we beg leave to agree with you in your last remark, and heartily regret that the impression given the mental world of the "National Telegraphic Union" should be so unmistakably pernicious. Supposing your convention should do itself the honor to say it was a fit society for the admission of refined, intellectual women, and that professionally *some* of them were on a basis with yourselves, and should be entitled to all its advantages. Would it harm you in the least? Show me even the shadow of disadvantage it would cast upon you and I will be satisfied. On the contrary, in would raise you in the scale of being and we might benefit you as much or more than the advantages we might derive from such a membership. History has yet the task unperformed of recording one instance of woman's being a hindrance or detriment to any like organization. If there are any benefits likely to proceed from your association, why should we not be sharers? Do you expect people to accept your mere declarations to that effect without examining the merits of the case? You do not admit men who come not up to the requirements of the constitution—why exclude ladies who deserve respect and encouragement? It is a matter of unmitigated selfishness which admits of no excuse. Why so blind to the fact that in benefiting woman you benefit yourselves, and that in proportion as you exclude her from equal advantages with yourselves, you warp your own souls, for while you stop to put hindrances in her way you stop in your onward progress, and admit the fact that she *must* be kept back or she keep by your side. If nothing more can be awarded us it is cheering to note your respect, however unwillingly betrayed, by your trying to convince the business world we are unable to do business correctly. People never stop or stoop to quarrel with those whom they know to be beneath them.

There are lady telegraphers who are both an honor and an ornament to the profession. Facts substantiate their success much too strongly for any false statements to influence, and instead of superintendents being "weeding them out," they are most of them opening the door still wider for their employment, and in many cases award them the meed of being more efficient than men. True, we have not had the years of practice of some of you, and so far as the mere transmission of messages goes, average the matter. The number of lady telegraphers is small compared with those of the other sex. Take both as they come, and for sterling principles, zeal and interest for those who employ them, steadiness during business hours, neatness in offices, polite treatment of customers, honesty in financial matters, &c., we are more than even with you. Supposing you excel in the one particular mentioned first, we more than make up for it in other qualities, and such is the verbal testimony of those who are competent to judge. I speak intelligently in this matter, and such being the case shall speak plainly. We do not wish you to admit us to an equality with yourselves, for we claim more than that already. We come to honor yourselves and your profession, we being no hindrances, no disgrace to either, but would join hands with you, seeking to elevate both, as also ourselves. That we have already benefited you can be fully illustrated. There is a semblance of kindness and charity in the remarks, "because their advantages in early life," &c. There are mistakes made by telegraphers of both sexes, and when you take into consideration early training, amount of practice and opportunity for development, we still claim at least equality. Very few of us have been put in places of responsibility, where we could develop and cultivate business tact and capability. Some of the few who have been thus favored are an honor to the profession, while others, not wisely chosen, being unfit for such responsibilities—like men possessing like deficiencies in character—have failed. Why should the former be blamed, and those examples held up for public gaze, while the latter are not mentioned, but the opposite side of the question, and those who do nobly and well, only are cited. Suppose, for the sake of argument, we admit your superiority. Even then, does not the course you advocate reflect a broad glare of selfishness? We must have occupation; none more fitting than this, and by helping and encouraging us, you help to cure the evils resulting from wrong training and education, and influence us to emulate better business characters, and a thirst for more thorough education, while by opposition you injure yourselves, and do no one any good. The true interest of every individual, as well as of every class of human beings, is so closely bound up in that of the race, that if man will but be prevailed on to act with true generosity to woman, he shall soon find that generosity redound to his own advantage.

M. E. LEWIS.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1865.

Seizure of Rebel Gold.

The Washington *Republican* of yesterday says: "Major W. H. Gibbon, Q. M. C. S. A., Geo. E. Taylor, Q. M. C. S. A., and Robert Heth, private in the rebel service, on breaking up of Lee's army were in Richmond, and had about forty thousand dollars in gold belonging to the rebel government, in their possession. After leaving Richmond, Heth, under orders from Taylor and Gibbon, buried about twenty thousand dollars of the amount near the Dan River, in North Carolina, which they subsequently dug up and 'spent freely' in and about Richmond. The facts becoming known to the government, Taylor and Heth, about two weeks ago, were arrested in Richmond and brought to this city and placed in the Old Capitol.

It is supposed that nearly all the money has been spent by them, but the government has succeeded in obtaining about four thousand dollars of it. The prisoners are still held to await further developments. They have employed able counsel. There is little doubt but that Heth and Taylor, upon the fall of the rebellion, supposed that whatever belonged to it was common property, and subject to the 'grab game,' when, in fact, everything that belonged to the so-called Confederate government legitimately belongs to the Government of the United States."

Letter of Beverly Tucker to Secretary Seward.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes a long letter from Beverly Tucker to Secretary Seward, dated Aug. 29, remonstrating against the continuance of the reward for his apprehension on account of his alleged complicity with the assassination of President Lincoln.

He states that he had no knowledge of the plot, and never heard Booth's name until after the deed had been committed.

He insists that the lengthy conspiracy trial at Washington failed to elicit a particle of evidence against him, and in conclusion Mr. Tucker appeals to Secretary Seward's sense of justice and honor to withdraw the stigma cast upon his (Tucker's) name, by the retention of his name in the list of persons for whose arrest a reward is offered.

As an order from the War Department withdraws the offer of a reward for the apprehension of Tucker, and the rest of the Canadian outlaws, the present correspondence is only interesting as a portion of the history of the times.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Nov. 25.

The United States Coast Survey schooner *Margaret Stevens*, from Newport for Baltimore, was picked up near Cape Henry, disabled, with sails and topmast carried away, and towed into this port.

The steamer *Thomas Kelso* reports that a schooner, name unknown, capsized, two miles north of Smith's Point Light, last night. No other particulars.

Railroad to the Oil Regions.—The growth and value of the oil trade of Pennsylvania may be inferred from the extensive railway facilities making to accommodate it. At a meeting of the managers of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Companies, in this city, yesterday, the details of a contract were agreed upon with Miller & Courtright, two experienced contractors, to construct a railroad from Irving to Oil City, a distance of fifty-three miles, with three miles of siding, and to furnish the same with locomotives and cars, the whole to be completed with the equipments in all of May, 1866, or in about five months from this time—equal to about eleven miles per month. The parties are already negotiating for the iron at New-York. The necessary means are to be raised by the issue of $1,300,000 of 7 per cent. bonds by the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company, indorsed by both the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Companies. This proposed road will be an entirely new outlet for the oil production of our State, and as may naturally be inferred, the parties engaged in making it expect large advantage from it. The oil product from the region which it opens is estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 barrels per day, and will require an equipment of from 900 to 1,000 cars. Each car carries some sixty barrels, the freight on which from Oil City to its junction with the Philadelphia and Erie Road, is $1 per barrel. From these movements over one comparatively small link of railroad, some idea may be formed of the importance of this new Pennsylvania staple. In this connection, on the authority of an officer of the company, we state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have now on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 300 cars, that cannot reach the oil region at Titusville by way of Corry, so jammed is that road with business. This new source of wealth will bring immense sums of money into a region of the state that has heretofore been esteemed the least valuable portion of our Commonwealth, and will beside add largely to the profits of existing railway improvements.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 23.*

Indian Scalps.—Col. E. G. Chowman, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, from Idaho and the scenes of some of the Indian conflicts in the Northwest, brought along with him half a dozen scalps cut from the heads of savages slain by his own hand. The Colonel is somewhat famous for Indian fights and exploits, his name being connected with many sanguine struggles. While crossing the plains on the way to St. Louis, his party, consisting of but half a dozen men, were attacked by twice as many hostile Indians. After a twenty minutes' fight, in which six of the Indians were slain, the balance fled and escaped a similar fate.—*Missouri Republican.*

America presents her compliments to Europe, and has the honor to assure her, that European perfumes can no longer find a market here under any circumstances, Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus having superseded them all for evermore.—*Bennington Banner.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium at the Fair of the American Institute, is WARRANTED the best in use.

Send for circular giving wholesale and retail terms.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 347 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Livingstone—McRa.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Dr. Price, Robert L., son of the late H. W. Livingstone, Manor of Livingstone, and Mary S., daughter of the late Powell McRa, of South Carolina.

Mix—Robins.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., by Rev. Dr. Howland, William H. Mix and Mary E., daughter of the late Isaac Robins, both of this city.

DIED.

Austin.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, Charlotte Austin, aged 44 years, wife of Lewis C. Austin, and daughter of Jacob Hunter.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 84 East 29th-st.

Britton.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 25, Daniel W. Britton, in the 48th year of his age.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

Burt.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 25, of consumption, Henry M., son of Amos and Ann T. Burt, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 Smith-st., corner of Butler, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Carpenter.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, Miss Mary E. Carpenter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Carbonell.—In the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, after a short illness, Mr. Buena Ventura Carbonell, friend of Mr. Wm. A. Corbiere, of this city.

Dunham.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 25, Ella F., daughter of G. H. and Eliza Dunham, aged 3 years, 4 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 207 South 4th-st., Jersey City.

Grenell.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 25, Howard V., the youngest child of I. M. and J. T. Grenell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 201 West 19th-st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery.

Henry.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 25, after a brief illness, John C. Henry, aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Haviland.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 24, at the residence of his son-in-law, Ellwood Burdsall, John Haviland, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Friends Meeting-house at Purchase, on Second Day, 27th inst., at 12 M. Carriages will meet the 9:30 A. M. train at Rye, New-Haven Railroad.

Kingman.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 24, Elliott Sumner, son of Sumner A. and Emily S. Kingman, in the 3d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 246 Carlton-av., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Schiffer.—Suddenly, in this city, on Thursday morning, Nov. 23, Mr. Jacob Schiffer, of the firm of S. & J. Schiffer, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 139 East 18th-st., on Sunday morning next, at 9½ o'clock.

Thompson.—In London, England, on Sunday, Oct. 29, Sarah Anna, wife of John C. Thompson, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Nathan Thompson, No. 62 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Wheeler.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 23, A. Appleton Wheeler, aged 32 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 Court-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL.

"STAND BY THE FLAG."

REGULAR

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR,

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,

MURRAY HOFFMAN.

WM. R. STEWART, Chairman.

Sinclair Tousey, } Secretaries.
Henry H. Huelat, }

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Mayor,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

For Counsel to the Corporation,

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

ISAAC BELL, Chairman.

Wm. Dodge, } Secretaries.
Menzo Diefendorf, }

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

JOHN HECKER.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Union electors of the City and County of New-York, to ratify the nomination of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS for Mayor, and MURRAY HOFFMAN for Counsel to the Corporation, will be held at the Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Gen. JAMES W. NYE, U. S. Senator from Nevada,
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE,

and other distinguished speakers, have been invited to be present and address the meeting.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

John M. Costa,	Henry G. Leask,	Sam'l S. Wyckoff,
Wm. Hepburn,	David Miller,	John W. Thorn,
W. H. McKinney,	G. F. Steinbrenner,	A. J. Dittenhoeffer
Lewis H. Watts,	Jas. E. Coulter,	John D. Ottiwell,
Thos. B. Asten,	G. B. Van Brunt,	Wm. E. Waring.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Chairman.

Charles H. Hall, Secretary.

18TH WARD 14TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

FOR ALDERMAN,

JOSEPH P. VARNUM, JR.

SOLOMON BIRDSALL, Chairman.

Joseph Matthews, Secretary.

REFORM THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, NINETEENTH WARD.

FOR ALDERMAN,

JAMES W. CULVER.

10TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ORGANIZATION.

FOR ALDERMAN,

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

S. S. Wandell, Sec. Thomas Taylor, Chairman.

FENIAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

JOE BATES.

Prizes cashed in all legalized lotteries. Information given by JOS. BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANALGESIQUE.

This celebrated French remedy for the cure of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all acute pains, is now being used by many physicians in their practice, with wonderful success. It can be applied to all ages with safety, and it does not stain or injure the skin. Every family should keep it on hand. To be had of all regular druggists, and SAYRE & CO., No. 484 Broadway.

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Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Cures Frozen Limbs and Chilblains.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Cures Chapped Hands and Blisters.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Heals Old Sores, Flesh Wounds.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure.

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CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

No. 113 NASSAU-ST., (recently No. 119.)
1,872 best authors, half calf binding, at half price.
5,672 magnificent Photographic Albums, at our price.
38,751 Annuals, Bibles, Gift Books, &c., at your price.
98,431 Juveniles, Toy Books, &c., at any price.
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HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FINE NEW-YORK STATE BUTTER for family use or shipment, for sale by DAVID W. LEWIS, No. 62 Pearl-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST, A NEW revival hymn and tune book, is now ready. It contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best books for revivals, devotional and social meetings that has yet been issued. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen; mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed to clergymen and superintendents of Sunday-schools at half the retail price. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. H. A. Neely, assistant minister of Trinity Church. A collection will be made in aid of the society. Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the old Brewery. The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. The principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the children. Short addresses will be made by visitors.

PEOPLES' MEETING, NO. 187 BOWERY.— THIS DAY (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. Subject: *Is the United States Government justified in demanding damages for depredations committed on American vessels?* Michael Curran, Esq., will open the discussion. The public are cordially invited to attend. Platform free to all.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH— Services in the Eighth District Court Room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY next. Service at 10½ A. M. Lecture for the Jews at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Uriah Scott. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS MEET every SUNDAY, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Dr. R. T. Hallock speaks to-day at 10½ and Dr. C. S. Weeks at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Children's Lyceum at 2½.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Subjects—*What Makes the Christian*, and *Ruth*.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH on Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) have changed the hour of service from afternoon to 7½ o'clock in the evening, to continue during the Winter.

REV. EDWIN BURNHAM, OF NEWBURYPORT, Mass., will preach in Messiah Church, on 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on SUNDAY, 26th inst. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the evening through the Winter.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Prof. Hull, of Murray Hill Institute.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. — A DESIRABLE pew in the south aisle to rent for the Winter. Also two sittings. Apply to the Sexton.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will (D. V.) preach the first of a course of sermons in the interest of St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal City Mission House, No. 304 Mulberry-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, in Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av. The service will commence at 7½ o'clock. This mission-house has received since the 1st of July last nearly 300 inmates, and has given out over 5,000 meals. Please send to the house for servants—male and female.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW EDIFICE OF THE 40th-st. Presbyterian Church, (40th-st. and Lexington-av.,) Rev. Charles E. Hart, Pastor, will be dedicated SUNDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ A. M., when Rev. S. D. Alexander, D. D., will preach. Services at 3 P. M.; preaching by Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. preaching by Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, of the University-place Church.

AT THE DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. E. Gorse, of Yorkville, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7, a memorial sermon in relation to the death of the late Mrs. Thompson will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. J. Parker. Protracted meeting will commence on Sabbath evening, and be continued each evening of the week.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM—CORNER OF 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open on SUNDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourses by Horace Dresser, LL.D. Subjects—morning—*Speech in Unknown Language and Mind Reading by Mediums* (I. Cor. 14, v. 23-25.) Evening—*The Lost and Saved* (I. Cor., v. 3, 4.) Texts translated from the Greek.

REV. J. P. NUTTING, OF CONCORD, N. H., will preach in the First Free-Will Baptist Church, 17th-st., west of 6th-av., next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sunday-school children's monthly meeting will be held at 2 P. M. Several interesting speakers are expected to address the meeting. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN HALL, NO. 95 6TH-AV.—SUNDAY discussions, afternoon at 3. Dr. J. Thompson will show that a future life cannot be proved either from reason or scripture. (?) Can it be by Spiritualism? Evening at 7½. Should civil, political and social rights be equal for all irrespective of sex, race or color.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., RECTOR of Calvary Church, will preach before the Christian Unity Society, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The History of the Reformation in its bearing upon Christian Unity.*

JUBILEE OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. — Rev. Dr. Vermilye, being unable from sickness to preach on last Sunday evening, will deliver the second sermon in the series of Jubilee Sermons, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Purity of the Bible.*

REV. SELLA MARTIN, THE PASTOR of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., who has just returned from a mission to Europe in behalf of the freedmen, will give an account of this mission at the above-named church in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Service in the morning at 11 o'clock, on SUNDAY, Nov. 26.

UNION CONFERENCE MEETING OF the Second Advent congregations will be held on SUNDAY, at Hall No. 18 Cooper Institute, at 2 o'clock. Also, an extra Union meeting on Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 7, at Advent Mission, No. 108 West 24th-st., at 2 P. M. All who read please come.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION —29th-st., east of 5th-av. Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection will be made in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Chapel, on 3d-av., corner of 76th-st., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Pastor.

THE NEW JERUSALEM, A NEW DISPENSATION OF DIVINE TRUTH.—Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture on this subject, explaining the peculiarities of the New Church or Swedenborgian faith, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Cooper Union, Astor-place. Admission free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—On account of repairs on the corner of Catharine and Madison sts., no preaching on 26th inst.; other meetings as usual. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIS-course will be preached SABBATH EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Evidence and Effect of the Miracle of Regeneration.* Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Evening service at 7½.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MORAVIANS.—Divine service will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. Reinecke, SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock. Friends and strangers kindly invited. Seats free.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29. Subject—*The Age of Iron.* Doors open at 7:30 P. M. Lecture at 8. Tickets 50 cents. Sold at the door, and at Messrs. Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 498 Broadway.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching, SUNDAY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder Rufus Wendell, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Saviour of all Men.* At 7½ in the evening. Subject—*Reserving the Unjust to Judgment.* Seats free.

AT NO. 21 WORTH-ST., BETWEEN Hudson and West Broadway—A new M. E. Mission Sabbath-school will be opened on SUNDAY, 26th. School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Public meeting at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. F. Bottome, Rev. J. K. Wardell and others.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION AT NO. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 and 8 P. M.: *Should Spiritualism Have the Confidence of a Christian People?* At 10½ A. M. a public test will be given at a convocation of mediums.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place: Rev. G. W. Stewart will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. E. F. Remmington EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening: *Spiritualism.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; the afternoon service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Mr. Neely at 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, PASTOR of the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be the fourth of the series to young men. Subject—*Thinking.*

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., BE-tween 76th and 77th sts. Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Rev. S. F. Dunham will preach in the afternoon.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. O Putney, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Also, at 2 P. M., to the Sabbath School. Class meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, will preach MORNING and EVENING, on SUNDAY, Nov. 26. Seats for all.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., JUST West of Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening, by Rev. D. P. Henderson, of Louisville, Ky.; baptism in the evening.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 3d and 2d avs.—A memorial sermon of the late Mrs. Truslow will be preached in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome. Service, EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Wm. McAllister will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Pastor, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Prayer Meeting in Lecture-room at 6 P. M.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES HIS SEVENTH discourse to the young, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Tastes and Manners.* Morning service at 10½.

REV. DR. BURCHARD WILL COM-mence a series of discourses in his church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 26th November. The subject for that discourse will be *Future Life.* Services commence at 7:30 P. M.

AT LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., Sabbath services on the 26th inst. will be as follows. Morning discourse—*Christ the End of the Law.* Evening discourse—*Moses and Joshua Compared.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in his church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½, on *Mary's Good Choice.* And at 7½ P. M., on the *Conversion of Zaccheus.* Baptizing in the evening.

REV. W. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., WILL preach the second of the series of monthly sermons before the Young Men's Church Association, Yorkville, at the Church of the Redeemer, East 85th-st., near 2d-av. Service at 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning services at 10½; evening at 7½ Subject for the evening—*The Sacrament of Confirmation.*

ST. THOMAS FREE CHAPEL, CORNER Prince and Thompson sts.—The Bishop of Honolulu will preach in this Chapel THIS EVENING, and a collection will be received in aid of his missions.

SPIRITUAL MEETING, LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av.—Relation of facts, 3 P. M.; trance speaking 7½ o'clock, EVENING. Subject chosen by the audience.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Jesus and the Christians.*

SPIRITS SPEAK AND SING THROUGH the mediumship of Mrs. Bullene, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, free, and 7½ o'clock, 20 cents, and receive a published sermon by Chapin and Beecher.

A FUNERAL DISCOURSE ON THE LATE B. M. Thompson will be delivered on SUNDAY MORNING, 26th inst., in the Baptist Church, Harlem, 5th-av. and 126th-st., by the Pastor, Rev. W. Lucas.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—SAMUEL S. Snow, Herald of the coming Saviour, will preach on *Scripture Prophecy*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACH-ing on SUNDAY, 26th inst., by Rev. A. Judson Padelford, of Providence, R. I., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.— Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. F. Hildreth. Strangers invited.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. A. C. Wiedekind, pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY— No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 20 children.

ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL, 47TH-ST. AND Lexington-av.—Services on SUNDAY 9, 10½ and 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening preacher, Right Rev. Bishop Southgate.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Results of the Late Election—Curious Visitor from Gov. Fenton—Interesting to Applicants from Brooklyn—List of Police Captains in the Metropolitan District—The Police Life Insurance Fund.

There having been many changes recently among the Police Captains, we have taken from President Acton's books the following correct list as it stood on Wednesday:

1st Precinct—Capt. Jacob Warlow, New-York.
2d Precinct—Capt. Morris De Camp, New-York.
3d Precinct—Capt. James Greer, New-York.
4th Precinct—Thomas W. Thorne, New-York.
5th Precinct—Capt. Jeremiah Petty, New-York.
6th Precinct—Capt. John Jourdan, New-York.
7th Precinct—Capt. Wm. Jameson, New-York.
8th Precinct—Capt. Nathaniel R. Mills, New-York.
9th Precinct—Capt. Jacob L. Sebring, New-York.
10th Precinct—Capt. Thaddeus C. Davis, New-York.
11th Precinct—Capt. Charles Ullman, New-York.
12th Precinct—Capt. Theron R. Bennett, New-York.
13th Precinct—Capt. Thomas Stars, New-York.
14th Precinct—Capt. John J. Williamson, New-York.
15th Precinct—Capt. Chas. W. Caffrey, New-York.
16th Precinct—Capt. Henry Hedden, New-York.
17th Precinct—Capt. John J. Mount, New-York.
18th Precinct—Capt. John Cameron, New-York.
19th Precinct—Capt. James Todd, New-York.
20th Precinct—Capt. George W. Walling, New-York.
21st Precinct—Capt. Monmouth B. Wilson, New-York.
22d Precinct—Capt. Johannes C. Hott, New-York.
23d Precinct—Capt. Henry Hutchings, New-York.
24th Precinct—Capt. Jedediah W. Hartt, New-York.
25th Precinct—Capt. Theron S. Copeland, New-York.
26th Precinct—Capt. Chas. N. Brackett, New-York.
27th Precinct—Capt. John C. Helme, New-York.
28th Precinct—Capt. John F. Dixon, New-York.
29th Precinct—Capt. Francis C. Speight, New-York.
30th Precinct—Capt. Galen T. Porter, New-York.
31st Precinct—Capt. James Z. Bogart, New-York.
32d Precinct—Capt. Kanson R. Wilson, New-York.
41st Precinct—Capt. Joel Smith, Brooklyn.
42d Precinct—Capt. Enoch Jacobs, Brooklyn.
43d Precinct—Capt. Geo. W. Rhodes, Brooklyn.
44th Precinct—Capt. Geo. A. Waddy, Brooklyn.
45th Precinct—Capt. Cornelius Woglom, Brooklyn.
46th Precinct—Capt. James Mullin, Brooklyn.
47th Precinct—Capt. Albert Sterns, Brooklyn.
48th Precinct—Capt. Wm. H. Brown, Brooklyn.
49th Precinct—Capt. Oliver B. Leach, Brooklyn.
50th Precinct—Capt. James Powers, Brooklyn.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

Police Trials were conducted with unusual hilarity on Wednesday. The board passed upon precisely ninety-seven complaints. Of these, the most amusing rose from matters connected with the late election, and the most profitable, so far as the Police Life Insurance Fund is concerned, were those of officers against officers, with reference to police discipline. Complaints of this class were generally against patrolmen, and the charges alleged that they had been off post, conversed ten minutes or longer with civilians while on duty, failed to relieve each other on time, reported for duty from ten minutes to an hour late, omitted to report the condition of the streets, entered liquor-stores, or violated the Commissioners' rigid rules in other particulars—offences for which the fine, for the benefit of the

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND,

seldom exceeds one day's pay. This fund, since Commissioner McMurray, in 1864, became its custodian, has been increased by about $32,000, and now amounts to the handsome aggregate of $69,500. Forty-one persons are drawing pensions from it, as follows: Thirty widows of policemen who perished while in the discharge of police duty, ten superannuated policemen, or officers who have served ten years or more on the force and one orphan of a deceased officer. The fund is large; yet it is insufficient, and cannot be augmented so rapidly as during the war, when the percentages from policemen's premiums for procuring volunteers were quite heavy. It is a police rule, as the public may be aware, that fifteen per cent, of all rewards that policemen may receive is always appropriated to the Insurance Fund; and while the counties embraced within the Metropolitan Police District were calling for volunteers and offering large premiums to bounty-brokers, the Police Commissioners deemed it wise to employ their force as recruiting agents. Peace having been restored, this source of revenue no longer exists; and now the main reliance of Treasurer McMurray is upon the imposition of fines. Under President Bowen the fines were somewhat more oppressive than now, and as the present board find

THE FORCE IMPROVING IN EFFICIENCY

they may make penalties still lighter. The day may not be far distant. What better force—the board would like to know—can be desired than that which served at the Grant reception? It is a noteworthy circumstance that at Police Headquarters not a solitary complaint has been made that any pocket was picked in all that enormous crush. This is because the police kept the illustrious brigade of fashionably-attired pickpockets out. Could every one of the officers within and near the Fifth-avenue Hotel on that memorable occasion have been depended upon if the Commissioners of Police had ever thrust aside seemingly frivolous complaints against their subordinates? Here are

SEVERAL OF YESTERDAY'S TRIALS

that are in point: Roundsman Crawford, of Capt. T. R. Bennett's Precinct, charged that on the 13th inst., between 4:45 and 5:30 in the morning, Patrolman George W. Majory could not be found on his post. The accused swore positively that at the time here specified he was properly patroling his beat, and the bell-ringer of Mount Morris tower corroborated the officer's oath. "Well, Sir," said President Acton, "we want you on the sidewalk where you can be seen by everybody."....Patrolmen Augustus H. Smith and Francis Conway, of the Seventeenth Ward, were called to trial because on the night of the 13th, burglars entered the rear of Mr. Anthony Gorman's tea-store, in First-avenue, corner of Twelfth-street. Capt. Mount said that the store is in a tenement house, through which runs a hall that is open at all hours, and that there are milk-wagons nearly always in the street. It appears that the burglars took away Mr. Gorman's merchandise in a wagon at an hour when the milkmen are stirring, presuming, shrewdly, that at that hour the police would discover nothing remarkable in the loading of a wagon from Mr. Gorman's place of business. Mr. William Glass, milkman, testified that he saw the officers properly performing patrol duty at the time when the burglary is supposed to have been committed, and this cleared them; but had either been found ten feet off post, the Commissioners would have imposed a severe fine....Patrolman James L. Waldron, of Capt. Waddy's Precinct,

INNOCENTLY DRANK A CUP OF COFFEE

that a lady gave him while he was at the recent great fire in Brooklyn, and Capt. Waddy called him to account before the Commissioners for doing so. Frivolous? Look at the facts: At the Classon-avenue fire ten houses were consumed. A vast amount of property was stolen. Capt. Waddy had bidden Officer Waldron to guard a lot of furniture and garments that had been taken for safety to a yard, and the officer was subsequently found in a dwelling near by drinking coffee. Waldron, who is a man of fine address, attempted to defend, but Commissioner Bergen checked him, saying, substantially: "Waldron, the difficulty with you is that you are an officer of the Kings County Court of Sessions, and as such dislike patrol duty, and, while on patrol, are guilty of insubordination. You must obey the orders of your superior officer."....Police rules, like those of the grammars, have so many exceptions that the wonder is that the officers are not oftener found tripping. One man, yesterday, from the Forty-ninth Precinct—Alfred Eckerman by name—defended ten distinct complaints. He is, however, unsophisticated in police matters, and was not found willfully to have violated the rules, and will get off with a reprimand. Sometimes, however, an officer understands his work better than his superior, and he may then achieve

A HANDSOME TRIUMPH,

as did Patrolmen Gifford and O'Brien. Here is the case. Roundsman Brown's charge against Patrolmen George C. Gifford and Peter O'Brien, of the Thirteenth Precinct, recited that between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 25 they were guilty of neglect of duty—O'Brien having watched in the street while Gifford entered a house. Officer Gifford defended by saying that he had heard a sound within the house as of sawing. Calling O'Brien to watch outside while he entered the building to ascertain whether everything was as it should be, he searched the house, and was found therein by the roundsman, to whom he at once made known the facts in the case. The roundsman retorted: "Such stories are played out." Mr. Acton to Officers Gifford and O'Brien—"You did your duty, and have made a square beat upon the roundsman."....It is barely possible that the Commissioners were beaten in the complaint which Capt. Henry Hedden made against Patrolman George H. Kemp, of the Sixteenth Ward, alleging that on the night of the 7th inst. Kemp assisted in counting votes in the Second District of the Sixteenth Ward; for it appears that even the canvassers and clerks were not aware of the impropriety of calling in aid, until Mr. Charles S. Spencer entered the polls and reproved them for employing the officer. Kemp informed the Commissioners that he had unwittingly fallen into the error by acting under the suggestions of the canvassers, and that as a new-made policeman he could not be expected to understand the law better than the canvassers, who are lords of the castle at the time of counting, and must, of course, be regarded as the men to whom policemen sent to their polls must look for orders. Messrs. Arthur Tilletson, of No. 28 West Fourteenth-street, and Robt. Boyd, of No. 229 West Twenty-fourth-street, said that the officer had not counted the ballots, but had merely aided in straightening out the votes after they had been canvassed. Mr. McMurray remarked to the officer: "You had no right to touch the ballots; you were sent to the polls to see that no unauthorized person handled them in any manner."....Officer McCune was arraigned for entering a lager-bier saloon at the intersection of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue; and he told the Commissioners that the landlord had summoned him to quell a disturbance that had arisen over a counterfeit bank-note. Having thus clearly nullified the charge, McCune was about to indulge in oratory, when President Acton besought him to spare the board; and when he departed from the trial chamber it was observed that a score of witnesses accompanied him....Several other policemen having cleared their skirts, others came up and were

ADVISED TO RESIGN.

Among the number was Patrolman Bergen, of the Fifth, against whom appeared Capt. Jeremiah Petty. On election day the Captain sent this officer to perform special duty in Capt. Walling's precinct, and Bergen, being acquainted in that precinct, procured for himself and two fellow-officers, in Mr. Nourse's restaurant, refreshments for which he did not pay. Mr. Nourse appeared as a witness for the officer, and said that he had no desire to press the complaint, as his indebtedness of $1 40 had been canceled. Capt. Petty said that liquors and cigars were the refreshments which the officers had purchased....Capt. Charles W. Caffrey accused Patrolman N. K. Arnold, of the Fifteenth Precinct, of feigning sickness, and the accusation was sustained by Police Surgeon Gibson and one of the accused's own witnesses—the latter testifying that Arnold was in a liquor-store and had been drinking at the time when he sent a messenger to the police-station to report him sick.... Subsequent to trials, of which there were many in which the President indulged in a deal of facetiæ,

A MESSENGER FROM GOV. FENTON,

or, rather, a smart ward politician, who had in his sober moments secured the Governor's indorsement to an application for a position on the police force, entered Trial Chamber and demanded of the Commissioners why they had omitted to confirm his appointment, now a fortnight old. The board enlightened him, saying: "You drink too much rum for us, and you need not expect us to make a patrolman of you, as we intend, as far as possible, to weed this rum out; it gives us too much trouble." The half-inebriated applicant, however, pursued the Commissioners to the President's chamber, and there persisted in pressing his claims until a Brooklyn applicant entered and buttonholed Commissioner Bergen, and amid a confusion of tongues, his voice was drowned. Mr. Bergen desires Brooklyn applicants to understand that many returned soldiers await appointment, and that no others need apply until the board can find places for the veterans.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A WALL-STREET BROKER'S SQUABBLE.

George S. Haskins, a Wall-street broker, was charged with committing an assault on Charles Barton, also engaged in the same business. Complainant said: I am a stock broker; on the afternoon of the 16th I was in Broad-street, in the open market, bidding for a hundred shares of the Michigan State stock at 78⅜; Mr. Haskins, who was in the street—not a broker—offered to sell me the stock at the price; I told him I was required by the rules of the board to deal with a broker; he referred me to Mr. Brownell; I said nothing, and turned round to commence to bid, when he struck me in the face.

Court—Had you said anything before that beyond what you have testified to? A.—No; nothing offensive.

Court—Had you known him before? A.—Yes; I knew who he was.

Prisoner—Haven't you dealt with me?

Witness—I had a transaction with you about a year ago.

Prisoner—And without being through a broker at that time?

Witness—Yes, I didn't know you; I supposed you were a broker; I heard you were in a fracas with Mr. Warner in regard to differences, and that you did not pay for it; from that time I have had nothing to do with you.

Prisoner—I admit I did strike him with the back of my hand. When he refused to take the stock at the bid he had made I considered that he turned from me in an insulting manner. I believe I was insulted.

Court—From men of your intelligence we expect better things. Wall-street is supposed to be better tempered and mannered than the Five Points. Guilty. Fined $50.

THE NEW QUARANTINE LAW.

The new Quarantine Law makes the penalty for other than a pilot boarding a vessel in the bay that has not received a permit to come up, a very serious offence. The punishment upon conviction is not less than three months in the Penitentiary; nothing is left to the discretion of the court as in other cases. A man named Michael Conway, a boatman or boarding-house runner, was arrested charged with this offence and taken before the Mayor, when he gave bail in $1,000 to answer. When arraigned in the Special Sessions he was without counsel, and Mr. C. S. Spencer being assigned to defend him, cheerfully took up his case and asked for a postponement. It was denied; but on looking at the papers he forced an adjournment, as there was no election on the papers. The accused then elected to be tried in the Special Sessions, and when the case came up yesterday Mr. Spencer again objected to going to trial. He said this was the first prosecution under the law enacted last Winter—a law that he had the right to assume his client, if he violated it, was ignorant of, and the violation was without any intention to do wrong. For that reason, he felt fully justified in raising all the technical objections that he saw on the papers. He moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it contained no change whatever against this man. There was nothing to try. The affidavit alleged that a person "whose name is Reddy, but whose christian name is unknown," &c., &c. On that complaint the prisoner is arrested and taken before the Mayor, but is not identified as the person named in the complaint.

The motion was granted and the prisoner discharged.

COSTLY CIGARS.

Henry Turner and Anthony J. Corregan were jointly charged with stealing a box of cigars, the property of John McClennan. Martin D. Bulger, the witness, said he was bartender for Mr. McClennan; the accused came into his store together and had a drink; Corregan was drunk, but Turner was sober, and while the drunken man kept the bar-keeper in conversation, Turner went to the end of the counter, lifted a box of cigars, and went out with it; he was followed and arrested; and Corregan was also taken into custody as an accomplice; he, however, proved on the trial that Turner was an entire stranger to him; that, being drunk, he was picked up somewhere, half an hour before the larceny by Turner. Corregan was acquitted, but Turner was convicted and fined $50.

THE MISFORTUNE OF FORTUNE-TELLING.

The ups and downs of human life are frequently shown in strange ways. On Thursday last a very respectable-looking German woman named Mary Meyer appeared on the stand to prosecute her husband for a violent assault. She said that she had been married to her husband for fifteen years, and that during these years he had often brutally maltreated her. Four months ago, she said, he turned her out of the house and sent her adrift with four helpless children. Last week she went to his boarding-house and asked some relief for the children. Instead of that, he gave her kicks, cuffs and blows, and for this she had him arrested. The reason she assigned for it was that he liked another woman better than herself, that he wished to marry, but he could not do that without a divorce, and his object was to drive her to the streets or compel her to commit suicide. Mr. Meyer was found guilty of the assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Yesterday Mrs. Meyers stood at the same bar where her husband had stood four days before, charged with obtaining money by fraudulently representing herself to be a fortune teller.

Philip Siree, a German, who had to be examined through an interpreter, said that he lived at No. 135½ Houston-street; was a cigarmaker and 21 years of age. On Thursday last he went to the house of defendant to have his fortune told. When he went to her he asked if she would tell his fortune, and she said "yes." Then she asked how old he was, and he told her, when she said that since he was eighteen he had had very hard times, and that he would have a great deal more trouble till he was twenty-five, but after that he would have luck and happy times every day. He then told her he had a brother that was in the war, and would like to know what had become of him. She said she did not know whether he was alive or not, but if he was alive he was in prison somewhere. He wanted to know positively if his brother was alive or dead, and if dead if all was well with him. She said she could not enter the realms above or descend to the place below to tell him. All he gave her was a dollar, and he could not tell whether she spoke true or not. The accused was found guilty and remanded.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

John Williams, John Scott and John Smith, well-dressed young men, but without references as to character or occupation, were charged with breaking open a case of wine that stood at the door of Mr. Alexander Spencer, No. 512 Broadway, and stealing therefrom fifteen bottles of wine. Complainant could only speak of his loss. Officer Connolly said he saw the prisoners break open the case, and Williams was arrested with a bottle of wine in his possession. The other two fled along Broadway, down Spring-street, and into Mercer-street, where they were arrested by Officer Martenell. The only reason the accused assigned for their flight was that they were running for a drink, the worst excuse ever made by a thief. They were all found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four months each.

SENTENCE OF THE FENIAN.

John F. McMahon, the Fenian who was found guilty at the last session of committing an assault, was brought up on remand. The court in passing sentence said they had made inquiry into his character, and found that he was a hard-working young man, and therefore they would deal leniently with him. They however advised him to keep at work and leave Fenianism alone. He was asked if he intended to go over to Ireland and fight for the Order.

Prisoner—No, sir.

Court—I don't think any of you mean to do that; but this Fenianism is setting poor people wild; it set you wild yourself. Sentence—City Prison five days.

The Poisoning Case on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *Michael D. Seminary*.—The defendant in this case was a cook on board the ship *Edward Hyman*, on a voyage from Shields, England, to New-York, and was charged with having attempted to poison William Brown, one of the seamen. The complainant testified that on the morning of the 27th of October he was at the wheel. About 5 o'clock, his usual time for getting coffee, another man took his place, when he went to the galley, and asked the cook for some coffee; the cook made no answer; he then went to the forecastle, and came back to the galley, when the cook gave him a pannikin containing coffee, at the same time asking if he wanted some sugar, to which he replied that he did not; went again to the forecastle and drank the coffee; then went to the wheel, but soon became sick and had to "heave up;" was relieved at the wheel; went to the forecastle and had to "heave up all the forenoon;" no one else drank of that coffee; asked the prisoner if he had put anything in it; he said he had not; I had some difficulty with the cook the evening of the 22d or 24th, at which time witness belonged to the starboard watch, and was sitting in the main hatchway, when the cook came out and began cursing witness, and called him out on deck to fight, but he would not come, saying that "he don't fight fair;" and the cook then said that when he found witness sleeping he would kill him right off; the cook then went back to his bunk; next morning, when witness was talking with the prisoner, he said he would kick him in the breast; never had any subsequent conversation with the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Did not know what countryman the cook was; the cook was sick from that morning until the ship arrived; did not know whether he had been sick before that day or not; the other man had coffee that morning before witness; the steward gave him some medicine, there being no doctor on board; it was usual to go to the galley and ask the cook for coffee; there were fourteen men and three boys before the mast, and nine men aft; no blows were struck in the difficulty he had with the prisoner; that morning the cook was put in irons; there was a white substance in the bottom of the pannikin; showed it to the mate and Captain; Harry Cole, a friend of witness, said he gave the pannikin to the cook.

H. W. Rhodes, the Captain, testified that Brown was taken with vomiting, and was swollen after drinking the coffee; his eyes were distended; he turned pale and purged; the mate and second mate brought the pannikin to him; thought the substance in it was jallap; the mate took charge of the pannikin until they arrived at New-York, when witness took it to a chemist, Dr. Pohle, who analysed it.

Cross-examined—The cook was sick, but his symptoms were different from those of Brown; kept him in irons two days; he was so sick that he was put in the hatch-house; continued sick until they arrived; the druggist analyzed the substance; he said it was poison; it is yet in his possession; gave the cook castor oil; the prisoner denied that he gave the poison.

A. B. Anderson, the mate, testified that he kept the pannikin locked in a chest in his room, until they arrived, when he gave it to the Captain.

The second mate testified to several of the circumstances above stated, after which further examination was adjourned to Monday.

Important Case in Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *The Farmer's Loan and Trust Co.*—This case involves the question of whether the defendant can be taxed under the Internal Revenue Law as a banker.

The provisions of the law applicable are as follows:

The 79th section of the Internal Revenue Law provides: 1st. That banks shall pay a license, &c.; 2d. That "every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a banker under this act." From the operations of this provision Savings Banks, having no capital, &c., are specially excepted.

By section 110 of said act it is provided as follows: "That there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. each month, upon the average amount of deposit of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, with any person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking."

The facts in the case were brought before the court by an agreed statement, which is as follows:

The United States above-named claim to recover of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—a corporation created by Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 28, 1822, as amended by act of said Legislature passed April 30, 1836, and located and doing business under its said charter in the City of New-York, and within the said Southern District—a large sum of money, to wit, $1,000, as, and for the duties imposed by the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act approved March 3, 1865, and the said defendants resist the said claim.

The following are the facts upon which the said controversy depends:

First—The said defendants transact business under the authority granted by the provisions of their said charter, which makes a part of this submission.

The capital of said defendant, ($1,000,000,) together with a part of its deposit, is invested permanently on bond and mortgage, government securities, and other stock securities. Their principal business is as trustee and receiver, under their charter, and in those capacities they receive and keep the books of registry and transfer of various railroads and other corporations, and act as trustees in railroad mortgages and in other fiduciary capacities. The said defendant pays the interest and dividends in the matters in which they act as trustees to the parties entitled to the same, by checks of defendant on the banks in which they may keep their deposits.

As a part of their general business the said company receives money in trust, under special contract for specified times, and upon an agreed rate of interest to be allowed therefor, and in all cases give to the depositor a contract or certificate, a printed form of which is hereto annexed, making a part of this submission, and which truly expressed the terms of the contract and deposit.

The daily average amount of deposits on hand and for which contracts are outstanding, varies from $200,000 to $500,000. Some part of these sums are loaned out by said defendant, as occasion offers, on stocks, bonds and other securities authorized by their charter, and all of the business of said defendant is carried on for the benefit of and the profit of the defendant, divided among its stockholders.

Second—That said defendant does not give credits by the deposit or collection of money subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, and does not discount or loan money upon bills of exchange or promissory notes.

Said defendants claim and insist that they are not engaged in the business of banking within the true intent and meaning of said act of 1864, as aforesaid, or chargeable with any of the duties prescribed by hat act.

It is understood that these admissions are made for the sole purpose of submitting this controversy, and are not to affect either party in any other proceeding.

In case judgment is given for the plaintiff, the true amount for which the defendant is chargeable will be adjusted by the defendant, with the proper officers of the government, or by a referee under the directions of the court.

The question submitted upon this case is: "Are the defendants liable as persons or bankers, or a bank association, company or corporation, engaged in the business of banking," liable to pay, or chargeable with the duties prescribed by said act, of June 30, 1864, amended as aforesaid, or any of said duties, and if so, which of said duties.

The form of the certificate of deposit is as follows:

"This certifies that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have received of ——— the sum of ——— dollars in trust; that the said company will retain the same and allow interest thereon at the annual rate of ——per cent. for the term of ———from the date of this certificate; and at the expiration of that period, will repay the same with the interest accrued thereon to the said——— or ——— assigns, on presentation of this certificate."

The case was argued by Ex-Judge Allen for the defendant, and by District-Attorney Dickenson, for the United States, and the court took the papers.

COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED.

William Young, charged with passing counterfeit fifty cent stamps, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

John Kelly, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for passing a counterfeit fifty cent stamp, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, and to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing for one year.

George Johnson, convicted of passing a counterfeit $10 note, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Sing Sing, and $1 fine.

Daniel Mullins, convicted of an attempt to pass counterfeit fifty cent stamps, was sentenced to an imprisonment in Sing Sing of one year, and pay a fine of $1.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Cases argued at the November Term, 1865, before Justices Ingraham, P. J., Leonard and Barnard, J. J.—Ross *vs.* Smith, et al.—Order appealed from affirmed without costs; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Lane, et al. *vs.* Bailey, et al.—Motion denied without costs; opinion by Leonard, J. Soule and wife *vs.* The Union Bank; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Thwing *vs.* Thwing et al.; order modified as stated in the opinion, which was given by Leonard, J. Bogert *vs.* Bogert et al.; order appealed from affirmed with costs. The following decision in the case of The People *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company, argued at the September Term before Ingraham, P. J. and Peckham, Leonard, J. J., has just been made: Judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Peckham, J.

The following decisions of cases which were argued at the last May term before Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Clerk, J. J., have just been rendered: Latourette *vs.* Clarke; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Ingraham, P. J.; Clerke dissenting. The Seaman's Bank of Savings *vs.* Bowers et al.; The Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Same; reargument ordered; cases argued before Ingraham, P. J.: Leonard and Sutherland, J. J.; September term, 1865. Sazerac *vs.* Barmore; Hoffman *vs.* Same; order denying motions to strike out answer affirmed; appeal from order denying motion for rehearing dismissed; no costs on either appeal; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Cooper *vs.* Burr et al; judgment affirmed with costs. Wakeman *vs.* Dalley, impleaded with others; judgment against Dalley reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. People ex rel. Stover *vs.* Stiner et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Bridge et al *vs.* Mason et al; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide events; opinion by Leonard, J. Commercial Ins. Co. *vs.* Brett et al; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Goldman *vs.* Huselberg; order affirmed; with $10 costs; opinion by Leonard, J.; Sutherland, J., dissenting. Vose et al *vs.* Cockroft et al; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Leonard, J. Lamb *vs.* The People; new trial ordered in the General Sessions; opinion by Ingraham, P. J.; and by Sutherland, J., dissenting. Jackson *vs.* Cork; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Mass *vs.* Schwarz; judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Sheldon *vs.* Ferris et al; judgment modified as stated in opinion; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Bridge et al *vs.* Mason et al; judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event; opinion by Leonard, J. Kauffman *vs.* Breusing et al.; decree of Surrogate reversed, and trial ordered at circuit; costs to abide avent; opinion by Leonard, J. Angevine *vs.* Stone et al.; order appealed from affirmed, with costs; opinion by Leonard, J. Van Hansench *vs.* Wiese et al.; decree of Surrogate reversed at circuit; costs to abide event; opinion by Leonard J., and Sutherland, J., dissenting. Akin et al. *vs.* Davis; report and judgment set aside, and new trial ordered before referee; costs to abide event; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Dwight, Jr., *vs.* St. John; order appealed from reversed, and order granted for leave to issue execution, with $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of appeal; opinion by Leonard, J.; Sutherland, J., dissenting. Angrave *vs.* Stone; order appealed from affirmed, and judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Leonard, J.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 25.

By Judge Cardoza.

Bates *vs.* Russell; order settled. Binninger *vs.* Wattles; motion denied without costs. Samson *vs.* Arving; motion denied without costs; receiver may be appointed. Steinfeld *vs.* Shaw; bail reduced to $1,000. Nash *vs.* Cleary; motion denied; no costs; see memorandum. Schwarz *vs.* Frey; motion denied; no costs. Hawley *vs.* Ward; plaintiff must give security not to dispose of or remove property; reference must be taken to ascertain whether the mortgage was paid in fact; the motion may be brought on again upon the referee's report, on two days' notice. Lockwood *vs.* Bostwick; the case may go on the calendar for the first Friday of December. Weeks *vs.* Karnak; default opened and allowance granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	105⅞	100	Erie Railroad......	93⅛
25,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.R.'62	100	500	do............	93
15,000	US.6s,5-20s..C.'62	101½	100	do........s60	91⅞
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'64	100	200	do..2d call.s60	91½
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	99¾	100	do............	93
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	99⅝	100	do............	93⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.R.	91	200	do............	93¼
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74	95	600	do............	93½
600	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100	do............	93⅜
	First Ser....S'll	97½	1200	do........s60	91½
900	do......Small	97⅛	100	Alt.& T. H. Pr.....	75
3,000	do.	97¼	100	Han. & St.J. R.....	37
57,000	do...Sec. Ser.	96⅞	200	Hud. Riv. R......	110⅜
1,500	do.3d Ser.S'll	96⅝	100	do........s30	110
36,000	do.	96⅞	200	Long Island R.....	78
2,000	North Car. 6s....	82½	100	do	77½
1,000	do	83	1200	Reading R.	116
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do...2d call	116¼
	Pacific R.......	77	500	Mich. S. & N. I.....	76⅜
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	29	200	do	76¼
10,000	do.	28⅞	200	do	76½
14,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76.Con	103	100	do......2d call	76⅞
5,000	Erie 4th M......	94	2300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	92¼
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	74	100	do.........s10	92¼
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d..	76	500	do.........b10	92½
3,000	Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	95	1000	do	92⅝
3,000	Mar.&Cin.1st M.	85	800	do.......2d call	92⅞
50	Am. Exchange Bk.	111⅛	55	Panama R.........	235
20	Gallatin Nat. Bank	106	500	Chic. & N. W......	38
41	Bank of Commerce	106¼	500	do	37¾
100	Canton Co......	45	1100	do	37½
200	Penn. Coal Co....	130	600	do	37⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Pr..b10	44⅞	500	do	37¼
100	do.	44⅝	200	do.....2d call	38
100	Quick. Min. Co....	47½	600	Chi. & N. W.Pref..	66
100	do	47¼	100	do	65⅞
1300	Mariposa Min.....	14	22	do	65½
300	At. Mail S. Co..b30	137	100	do.....2d call	66¼
100	Bruns. Land.......	9	100	Chic. & R. I......	109⅜
200	Ashburton Coal...	17	400	do.........b10	109⅜
100	do	16⅛	200	do........s30	109
100	do	16¼	300	do.....2d call	109⅞
300	do	16	300	do	109⅝
100	Lehigh & Sus.....	11	200	C., Bur. & Quin...	115
50	West. U. Teleg'h...	60	300	P., F. W. & C.....	105¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	97¼	100	do	105½
400	do......2d call	97¼	600	do	106⅛
100	do.........s30	97	150	Chic. & Alton Pr...	105

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

100	New-York Cen...b3	97⅝	200	Hudson R. R.....s3	110¼
700	Erie Railroad......	93¼	100	do	110⅜
1400	do	93⅜	100	Chic. & R. I......s3	109
100	do	93⅝	100	do.........s3	109¼
200	do.........s3	93⅜	600	do.........b3	109¼
400	do.........s3	93⅛	600	Chi. & N. W......b3	38¼
200	Reading R.......c	116¾	400	do.........c	38¼
800	do.........b3	116⅜	100	do.........b3	38⅛
300	do.........c	116⅝	600	do	38⅜
1400	Mich. S.& N. I. R.	76⅞	500	do.........s3	38¼
100	do.........s3	76⅞	100	do.........b3	38⅜
200	do.........b3	76⅞	200	Chic. & N.W.Pr..	66¼
400	do.........c	76⅝	200	do	66⅛
400	do.........b3	76⅝	200	do.........b3	66⅛
500	do.........s3	76¾	200	do.........s3	66
100	do.........s5	76¾	600	do	66
100	do.........c	76¼	400	do.........c	66
200	do.........b3	76⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....	105¾
200	do.........b3	77	300	do.........b3	105¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	92¼	200	do.........s3	105⅝
200	do	92¼	300	do.........c	105⅝
600	do	92⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	29	800	Chi. & R. I......	109⅜
10,000	do	29	100	do	109½
100	Canton Co.	45½	400	do.........s3	109⅜
100	Cum. Coal......b10	44½	100	do.........s3	109¼
100	do	44⅜	100	do.........b30	109½
100	N. Y. Central......s5	97½	200	do.........b3	109½
400	Erie Railroad....b3	93⅜	3000	Chic. & N. W.....	36½
200	do.........s3	93⅛	1100	do	36⅝
600	do	93¼	100	do.........b3	36⅝
300	do.........c	93⅛	200	do.........c	36½
500	do.........b3	93¼	300	do.........b3	36½
100	Hud. R. R.	110	3200	do	36¼
100	do.........s5	109¾	100	do.........c	36¼
500	M. So. & N. I	76¼	500	do.........s10	36¼
1500	do	76⅞	400	do.........b3	36⅜
600	do.........c	76¼	200	do.........b10	36⅜
700	do.........c	76⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	65⅞
400	do.........b10	76⅜	900	do.........s3	65¾
100	do.........s3	76⅜	100	do.........b3	65½
200	do.........s3	76¼	1300	do	65⅜
600	Reading R.	116½	700	do.........c	65¾
200	do.........b3	116½	100	P., F. W. & C.....b3	105⅜
200	do.........s3	116	300	do	105⅜
300	Cleve. & Pitts...b30	93	300	do.........b3	105¼
1100	do	92⅞	100	do.........c	105⅛
100	do	92¼	300	Dutchess Iron Co...	5
200	do.........b3	93	200	Mar. Min. Co.	14¼
200	do	92⅝	600	do	14⅜
400	do	92⅜	100	do.........s3	14⅜
400	do.........s3	92⅛	200	Schuylkill Coal	11⅛
200	do.........b3	92⅝	100	Quick. Min. Co..s3	47¼
200	do	92¾	100	do	47¼

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer...	29	1400	Erie Railway ...b3	93⅜
400	Canton Co.........s3	45	700	do	93⅛
200	do.........b3	45	100	do.........b3	93⅛
100	Cumb. Coal......b3	44½	100	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	76¼
200	do	44½	100	do.........s6	76⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co.	14⅜	100	do.........s5	76⅜
100	do.........b3	14⅜	100	do	76⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.....b3	110⅛	100	do	76½
100	do	110⅜	1300	Chic. & N. W.	36¾
100	N. Y. Cen.........s3	97	500	do.........b3	36⅜
100	do.........s3	97½	100	do	36⅞
100	do	97⅜	100	do.........bnw	37
100	Cleve. & Pitts......	92⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.s15	66
100	do.........b3	92⅜	100	do	66¼
300	do.........b30	93	300	P., Ft. & Chi....b3	105⅛
200	do	92¾	100	do	105⅝

SATURDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The supply of Money, as usual on Saturday, was a little more free than earlier in the week. The price to the Brokers, returnable at call, is 7 ₩ cent., with exceptions at 6 ₩ cent. on Government collateral. The demand was not so active as on Friday. The price of Gold a fraction higher; sales at 146⅞@147¼ ₩ cent. The shipments of Specie by the day's steamers $723,516, chiefly in the California Gold and Silver bars received by the last Aspinwall steamer. No other shipments were made during the week. The amount taken for Customs duties during the week, $1,949,100; the amount paid out for Gold interest, $551,287; the receipts of cotton larger than the previous week by 12,000 bales. The total is 28,283 bales.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the Government list was dull, while the Railway speculation manifested much irregularity in the course of prices. Erie moved upward again, while the Northwest shares, the favorites early in the week, were depressed. There was more steadiness in Pittsburgh than on Friday, and a good demand for Rock Island.

At 3 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with the last dealings of the previous afternoon. The Railway movement left off rather steady in prices, after a fair business at the Open Board of Brokers, two sessions of which are now held on Saturdays:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	91¼	91⅛	Northwest........	38⅜	36⅜
U. S. 5-20s.........	101⅜	101⅛	N. West Pref....	66⅞	66⅛
U. S. 7-30s.........	97⅛	97	Rock Island......	108⅞	109⅜
N. Y. Central....	97	97⅛	Fort Wayne......	105⅞	105⅛
Erie..............	92⅞	93⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	44¼	44½
Hudson..........	110	110⅛	Quicksilver......	47½	47⅛
Reading..........	116¼	116	Mariposa........	13½	14⅜
Mich. Southern..	76½	76⅜	Canton............	45⅛	45
Illinois Central..	133	132½	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh........	92⅞	92⅝	American Gold..	146⅞	147
Prairie du Chien	97	95	Bills on London.	109½	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York............	112	American Exchange.	111⅛
Manhattan...........	130	Pacific...............	150
Merchants'...........	116	Chatham.............	130
Union.................	117	Bank of the Republic.	108
America..............	130	Metropolitan.........	121
Phenix................	99	People's..............	110
Tradesmen's.........	127	Market................	110
National..............	106	Commonwealth.......	100
Merchants' Exch'ge..	100⅛	Importers' & Traders'	95
Leather Manufact's..	175	Central National.....	104
State of New-York...	101	Fourth National......	94⅛
Commerce............	106⅛	Ninth National.......	104
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	100	Mechanics'...........	100
Ocean.................	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	91	Han. & St. Jos. L. G....	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887......	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.......	101	Del. L. & W. 2d M,....	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876, conv.	103	Tol. & Wab 1st M.....	91½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79....	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd..	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883..	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.......	76
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	102½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext........	97
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. 2d M x.....	95
Hud.R. 7s, 1st M. '69?...	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	101½
Hud.R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.'85.	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	96
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st M.	101½
Harlem 3ds, '68.........	94	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.3d M.	84
Mich. C.new,1sts,8's,'82	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	75
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩c. 1sts..	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	46
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩c.	93	Chi. & Alton 1st M......	92
Alt. and T. H. 1st m....	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	80
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pr.	79	Peninsula R. R. Bonds.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	74	Mil. & St. Paul 1st m....	82
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	80	Marietta & C. 1st M....	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	82¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort....	85
Chi. & N. W. 2d M......	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	90

The Albany *Journal* thus refers to the decease of a most faithful public officer and courteous gentleman:

The death of Edward Hand, Superintendent of the Bank Department, is announced to-day. Mr. Hand had long been suffering from a debilitating disease, and the fatal result was not unexpected by himself or his friends. For a number of years Mr. Hand had occupied the position of Deputy in the Department. His thorough familiarity with the routine of duties, his untiring diligence, and his thorough conscientiousness, made him a large circle of friends among those who were brought in contact with him officially. When Mr. Van Dyck accepted the Treasurership at New-York, the bankers throughout the State united in an urgent request that Mr. Hand should be appointed his successor. Though he had never been prominent as a politician, and though the applicants were numerous and hotly pressed, Gov. Fenton recognized his eminent fitness, and conferred the deserved honor upon him. In social life, Mr. Hand was quiet, unobtrusive and thoroughly gentlemanly. His excellent qualities endeared him in a remarkable degree to his family, and made him a large circle of friends, by whom he will be sadly missed.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,935,626 69; including for Customs, $217,000; payments, $1,426,718 20; on account of Loan, $101,000; balance, $68,180,049 51; Gold certificates, $720,360.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the war this road has been almost entirely cut off from its Eastern connections by the constant interruptions to trade and traffic over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of which line this is the Western extension.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the local business of the road has been large, and is constantly increasing; and when the bridge (one of the finest structures of the kind in the country) which the Baltimore and Ohio and the Marietta and Cincinnati Companies are now building over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh and Belpre, shall be completed, freight and passengers can be carried without change of cars from Cincinnati to Baltimore and Washington City. And as this will be the shortest route from the seaboard to the West, it must command the Western and Southwestern travel and traffic.

During the past three years the Marietta and Cincinnati Company have been constantly improving their main line and machinery. Grades, track, bridges and culverts have been renewed and improved, trestle work has been filled in, two new tunnels have been completed, and large additions made to the rolling stock of the road.

In addition to all this, the company have almost completed their new line, twenty-three miles long, from Loveland into Cincinnati, which will relieve them from their present onerous lease with the Little Miami Railroad Company, and give them a fine and independent entrance, over their own tracks, into the western part of the city.

In common with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, this company has built ample and commodious passenger and freight depots, in the very heart of Cincinnati, where, at an early day, they secured large parcels of real estate, which have since advanced in value four-fold.

As soon as business commences over the new line, the receipts of the road must increase enormously, and when fully completed, this will be the Great Trunk Line between Washington City, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and the great West and South.

The bonded debt of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company is but $3,500,000, while its earnings, already large, are constantly increasing, and the stockholders may look with confidence for a speedy resumption of cash dividends.

By the act of reorganization, the First and Second Preference Shares are entitled to a 6 per cent. dividend in scrip, when cash dividends are not declared. *

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—WANTED BY A gentleman, his wife, a daughter of five years of age, an infant eight months old, and a nurse, a parlor and bedroom in suite on first or second floor; the servant can room on upper floor; the street and house must be unexceptionable, and between 14th and 28th sts.; within a block and a half of the Astor House, stages or cars; the table, beds, furniture and improvements must be first-class; no other boarders or roomers preferred in the house; the best references given and required. Address or call upon JOHNSON & WARD, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARD.—ANY LADY DESIROUS OF HOME attention during illness, can be accommodated by a respectable widow lady, without family or boarders; refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. DUBOIS, Box B. B., Station G, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY CONsisting of a gentleman, wife, two daughters, (aged five and nine,) and servant; parlor floor with private table desired; location and character of arrangements must be first-class; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, R. B., Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, without dinner; where there are no other boarders preferred; terms must be moderate; east side of Broadway, from 8th to 12th sts. Address J. T. BLAUVELT, Station D., on Monday.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF an elegant brown-stone house, occupied by a few of the best families in New-York, will let with first-class board, parlor and bedroom, to a select family willing to pay liberally for unsurpassed accommodations. Address, with name, FARRINGTON, Box No. 407 Post-office.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a private family in Jersey City; best reference given and required. Address A. B. C., Jersey City Post-office.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, with board, on first floor., to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; first-class house, No. 33 West 33d-st.; unexceptionable references.

A FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM TO let with or without board, in Lexington-av., near 25th-st. Address L. G., Bible House, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to get a few customers by the week. Address A. V., Station G, New-York City.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day; best of city reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OLD, of good habits, residing at home in the city, having completed a regular collegiate and commercial course of studies, wants a situation with an old-established commercial or foreign shipping house. Salary of less importance than an opportunity to learn a regular business. An entirely subordinate or junior position only expected. Can furnish satisfactory personal recommendations from city parties. Address CLERK, Box No. 5,195.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A YOUNG MAN of five years' experience in these goods, is open for an engagement as salesman from the first of December. Address H. G., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

$200 a month, and all expenses cleared by Agents, in selling the FIELD, DUNGEON AND ESCAPE, by ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. The enormous sale this work is meeting with is unparalleled in the history of book publishing. The most exciting, thrilling and interesting work ever presented to the people. Twenty months in seven different rebel prisons. His miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles, guided by a young lady (the Nameless Heroine.)

No work now published presents such inducements to men of character and ability.

For particulars, address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

Agents will please state their address.

WANTED—SOLICITORS IN THIS CITY AND to travel and appoint agents for a first-class life insurance company; a liberal arrangement will be made with gentlemen of intelligence and good standing. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A GERMAN, WHO understands waiting at table, cleaning silver, and all the duties of an in-door servant; city reference necessary. Apply at 816 Broadway, near 12th-st., at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—BOOK-FOLDERS AND STICHERS; steady work and prompt pay. Apply immediately to JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.

ATTENTION.—CAPITALISTS, CAPITALISTS—Wanted a partner with the necessary capital to establish a sewing machine manufactory, with a new patent stitch; the only invention on the record of patents; would sell the patent right if desired; no agents need apply. Call at the inventor's residence, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. FREY, No. 37 Eldridge-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

MEXICAN LOAN!

COUPON GOLD BONDS.
$50, $100, $500, and $1,000.
Seven per cent. interest, payable in gold.
FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST GUARANTEED.
PRESENT PRICE OF BONDS:
60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The most desirable investment ever offered. Particulars communicated and subscriptions received by
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

Goods purchased on commission in the cities of Europe. Drafts on London, Paris and Germany at favorable rates.

Parcels, packages, and heavy goods sent by steamers twice every week to any part of Europe.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Travelers in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

OFFICE OF THE
GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY,
No. 40 NEW-STREET,
NEW-YORK, November, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company will be held at its office in New-York on the 12th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect five Trustees for the ensuing year, and also vote upon a reduction of the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $500,000, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN BRYAN,
J. S. ATWOOD,
Majority of Trustees.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of said company, Room No. 22, No. 54 William-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon two resolutions which will be offered: 1. To increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. 2. To diminish the whole capital stock from three to one dollar per share; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
GEORGE E. COCK,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
GEO. BRADISH,
ROBERT C. EMBREE, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for non-payment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 49, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares. By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK AND OPTIONS,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH STOCK,
WANTED. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NATIONAL EXPRESS,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
STOCK FOR SALE. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits will commence to draw interest IMMEDIATELY, on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, Vice-President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mondays and Thursdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, allows 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free from U. S. Tax. Assets, Nov. 1, 1865, $1,073,076 67.

FOR SALE.

A RARE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—The splendid, first-class private carriage-house and stable, with two suits of superior dwelling apartments, situate on and embracing the entire of the full lot, No. 87 West 31st-st., 375 feet west of 6th-av., perfectly new, built from improved plans, of the best materials and by day's work, and finished in every particular; gas and water throughout; must certainly be seen to be appreciated. For particulars and permit apply on the premises, to WM. C. DORNEY, from 8 to 10 A. M., or from 4 to 6 P. M. Principals only dealt with.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM; one of the best farms (over 400 acres) in New-York State for sale cheap. All the improvements required, rich soil, good buildings, quantity of heavy timber; in every respect a first-class farm; fifty miles from New-York City, easy of access by railroad. A bargain to any one wanting.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD,
No. 59 Liberty-st.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE HOMESTEAD COMPANY.—For sale, 30 cottages and elegant dwellings, at $1,250 to $9,000. Within twelve months we have built and sold 100 dwellings, and have now in progress and under contract 200 cottages and elegant dwellings for sale. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE, fronting the Park, on a prominent corner, with four lots on the street adjoining. Also, two large pieces of property on Madison-av., at low prices, if sold in a few days. For full particulars, address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINS 157 ACRES; large buildings and great variety of fruit; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has gone West. Apply to or address JOHN E. WHEELOCK, Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN 110TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5th avs., one of those neat cottage-houses on the south side of the street (the westerly one;) also 2 vacant lots adjoining. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-front, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year.
ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on 38th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PLOT OF Lots on Broadway near Central Park.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FRONT-ST. STORE PROPERTY, NEAR Beekman, for sale cheap. Apply to URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—FORTY-EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND on the block bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 69th and 70th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS.—A RARE CHANCE—CENTRAL PARK, 57th-st., is 100 feet wide; 100 feet west of 8th-av. are eight lots; look at them.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front dwelling, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO PHYSICIANS—TO LET, THE RECEPTION room of an English basement house, suitable for an office. Apply during the week at No. 65 East 52d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A LARGE FURnished house, three minutes' walk from depot; immediate possession. For particulars, inquire of H. K. WHITE, No. 3 Library Buildings, Orange.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STORES WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURchase, with possession in February or May, on and near Broadway, from Barclay-st. to Bleecker-st., and also in the lower part of the city. Parties desiring to lease or sell their property will do well to call, as we have a very great demand for store property of all kinds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE, FOR A TERM of years, an improved property suitable for agricultural works, located in or near the City of New-York; would like to treat with parties owning vacant lots (from six to twelve in number,) for improvements suitable for the above purpose. Address or apply to J. THORNE, American Agricultural Works, corner 10th-av. and 24th-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY MAN THAT IS OF THE OPINION that the RACHEL will be beaten in the December Regatta and would like to back his opinion with from one hundred to five hundred dollars, can find a cash customer by addressing COLUMBIA, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out!

300 HALF BARRELS NO. 1 WHITE FISH—Just received. Very desirable for Southern trade, and for sale by ALLEN & BROTHER, No. 282 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, AND thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

PERSONAL.

MISS MARY KERRIGAN IS REQUESTED to call at her sister's, in 19th-st., or to No. 87 South-st., immediately, as her father is in the city and is anxious to find her.

DRY GOODS.

FOSTER BROTHERS,

OFFER EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
ALPACAS, MERINOS, DELAINES, BLANKETS, PRINTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOSIERY, LINENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and FLANNELS,
MUSLINS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT PANIC PRICES.
FOR BARGAINS GO TO
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH, SCOTCH, BARNSLEY, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
M. GREGG
Would call the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to her
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WINTER CLOAKS,
OF LATEST IMPORTATION.
CARRIAGE AND OPERA CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT NO. 19 5TH-AV.

LAKE & McCREERY
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE
AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, AND OPERA CLOAKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
No. 471 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 27,
a large stock of Carpets,
consisting of
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, and other celebrated makes
Of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
at the old prices, notwithstanding the advance of price in Europe.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS.
FOUR-QUARTER,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
Just Opened
BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will replenish all their popular stocks
OF DRESS GOODS
on MONDAY, Nov. 27,
and offer them at
PRICES GREATLY BELOW
THE COST OF IMPORTATION
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT ELGER'S,
EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
REDUCED TO $1.
Beautiful colors and quality.

AT ELGER'S,
DOG SKIN AND CALF GLOVES,
In black and colors for ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
SCARLET AND WHITE CLOTH GLOVES
For ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES
In the city.

AT ELGER'S,
WATERFALL BREAKFAST CAPS,
New styles.

AT ELGER'S,
WHALEBONE CORSETS REDUCED
To $1 25.

AT ELGER'S,
RIBBON VELVETS, ALL COLORS,
New style dress trimmings, worsted ball fringe all colors, goat hair fringes and tassels.

AT ELGER'S,
WIDE BLACK LACE FOR VAILS.

AT ELGER'S,
BELT BUCKLES FROM 50c.,
100 different styles.

AT ELGER'S,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HOISERY.

W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BLANKETS REDUCED FROM	$10 00	to	$6 50
Blankets reduced from	12 00	to	7 50
Blankets reduced from	13 50	to	8 50
Blankets reduced from	16 00	to	10 00
Blankets reduced from	18 00	to	12 00
Blankets redvced from	20 00	to	15 00

FLANNELS, White, Colored and Fancy, reduced from 10 to 25 cents per yard.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS reduced 20 cents on the dollar.

ADOLF KUSTER,
225 Eighth-av

Two hundred Pieces FIRST QUALITY WHITE SHIRTING MUSLIN, from Auction, sold in all parts of the city at 37 cts.—worth before the late decline 50 cts.—will be offered for 31 cts., by the piece or yard, at

ADOLF KUSTER'S,
225 Eighth-av.

Great Bargains in MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PARAMATTAS, REPS, ALPACCAS, DE LAINES, etc.;

ALSO,

BEST ENGLISH CALICOES, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD, at

ADOLF KUSTER'S,
225 Eighth-av.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
A LARGE ADDITION
Will be made to our present stock of
INDIA SHAWLS,
In new designs, at
REDUCED PRICES,
ON
MONDAY, Nov. 27.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

WET MUSLINS!!
WET MUSLINS!!
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
NOW FOR SOME CHEAP MUSLINS.

These goods have been bought at a great sacrifice, and comprise the best makes in the market. They are only SLIGHTLY soiled, and are warranted to be equal in durability and quality to any goods manufactured.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

HOSIERY.

New styles for ladies, gents, and children, as worn in Paris and London; the Derby Ribbed, Oxford, Cambridge, Croquet, Rob Roy, Victoria, and other styles; gents' long hose undergarments made from Australian wool, of superior finish; children's Union merino dresses, garters, mittens and gloves; best Paris kids, new shades, at reduced prices; undressed kids, all colors, 90c. Fall and Winter gloves in great variety. W. J. ELGER, importer of hosiery, gloves and fancy goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

COTTON COLONY.

An opportunity is offered persons who desire to settle in the South, and who possess some capital, to connect themselves with a colony now being organized under the supervision of the American Land Company and Agency, No. 57 Broadway. Inquire for or address F. QUICK, at Office of American Land Company and Agency, No. 57 Broadway.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, 227 8TH-AV.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
VERY GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
GOOD WHITE MUSLIN, 25c.
HANDSOME YARD-WIDE SHEETINGS, 31c.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, 227 8TH-AV.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!!
FROM AUCTION, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALL WOOL, VERY FINE AND HEAVY, $8 A PAIR.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, 227 8TH-AV.
HEAVY GRAY TWILLED FLANNELS, 45c.
VERY HEAVY RED TWILLED, 44c.
VERY FINE, ALL WOOL, WHITE, 44c.
EXTRA QUALITY SHAKER FLANNELS, 55c.
BEST PLUSH CANTON FLANNELS, 50c.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, 227 8TH-AV.
BLACK ALPACAS, 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c.
FORMER PRICE, 50c., 62½c., 75c., 90c.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS, REPS,
EMPRESS AND TURIN CLOTHS, &c., &c.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 155 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY MOURNING.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

Keeps an immense stock, embracing everything suited to every complexion of mourning. Families requiring such goods will find it to their interests to call or send here, and thereby avoid the trouble and anxiety of shopping. N. B.—LOW PRICES the rule and not the exception.

W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS
DRESS SILKS, REPS, MOIRE, BROCADE, SATINS, ROBES, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Stripes, Plaids, Figured, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, MERINOS, WOOLEN PLAIDS, MELANGES, ALPACOAS, LINSEY WOOLSEYS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, WINCEYS, PRINTED CASHMERES, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 463 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES—JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES, in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND SACQUES,
in every variety. Also,
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
a full assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
and TRIMMINGS, for Ladies', Men's, and Boys' wear, a large and desirable assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, DOMESTICS,
LINENS, NAPKINS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LEGRAIN'S LOYNS VELVET CLOAKS far excel any of his former productions.
Price from $100 to $225,
in CIRCULARS, SACQUES and BASQUINES.
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S BLACK and COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS, in CIRCULARS, BASQUINES and JACKETS, for DECEMBER and JANUARY FASHIONS, all at moderate prices to suit all.
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN will have an exhition the DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER, or ROTONDE AVEE PELERINE, the MOST COMFORTABLE CLOAK and the GREATEST NOVELTY of the SEASON, in COLORED and BLACK CLOTHS.
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

MOURNING BONNETS.

THE MOST SPLENDID DISPLAY, far surpassing anything before offered; retail prices 25 per cent below the average.

(Observe,)
W. JACKSON, IMPORTER of MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Late with Geo. Brodie,)
Will open on MONDAY a large and fashionable assortment of
WINTER CLOAKS,
At prices 20 per cent. below those of any other establishment in the city.
No. 898 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

MISS M. E. HOUSTON, LATE WITH Genin and Hearn, has specialties in cloaks and bonnets; dressmaking in all its branches. Particular attention paid to orders. No. 739 Broadway, below 8th-st.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY HAS A MOST ELEGANT assortment of Paris bonnets; also those of her own design, at reduced prices. No. 1,140½ Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

MEDICAL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
With the most astonishing success in curing
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF
THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often
YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!
when all others prove ineffectual.
AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,
IT IS UNSURPASSED!
while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of diseases, it is
INCOMPARABLE!
and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat—for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE will restore nervous and debilitated constitutions. Success certain; failure impossible. In case, $3 and $9. Circulars sent. P. ROLAND, sole agent, 31 Liberty-st.

DR POWELL'S GOLDEN DROPS REstores the menses and removes all obstructions. $1 per bottle, at office No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROVISION-STORE FOR SALE—TEN years established; has a first-class family trade, and is selling 50 cattle and 50 to 60 hogs, sheep, &c., per week, besides poultry; a lard-kettle, sausage-chopper, steam engine and boiler, and everything connected with pork trade; there is good ice-house boxes, horse, cart, harness, &c. For particulars inquire of JAMES M. C. MARTIN, No. 115 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $2,500. No agents need apply.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL or general, with from $50,000 to $100,000 capital, to engage in the dry goods jobbing business in Chicago. The advertisers have $50,000 cash, and a first-class store; are throughly acquainted with the business, and desire to meet with some one with capital to join them. Address immediately, BUSINESS, Box No. 4,763 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. [illegible] Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PROPERTY.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MIL. R. R.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction on Nov. 20, 1865, at the foot of Poplar-st., St. Louis, Mo.,

TWO FLAT CARS, 5½ FEET GAUGE.

On Nov. 25, 1865, at the yard of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

NINE FLAT CARS, GAUGE, 4 FEET 8½ INCHES.

On Nov. 27, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.:

311 car wheels,	43 pairs wheels and axles,
217 old axles,	1 tender,
1 smoke-stack,	1 engine truck,
1 pair drivers,	4 springs,
1 parallel rod,	1 bell and frame,
4 hand cars,	14 truck cars,

50,000 pounds of scrap iron.

On Dec. 1, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., the entire stock of the United States Military Railroad supplies remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

(80) Eighty tons assorted iron.
(800) Eight hundred tons scrap iron.
(8) Eight tons assorted steel.
(1) One ton pig lead.

And a general assortment of small stores, table for railroads.

On Dec. 11, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the entire stock of new and serviceable stores of the United States Military Railroad, remaining on hand at the General Supply Store, consisting, in part, as follows:

20,000 Twenty thousand axes.
1,000 Tons ass'd bar iron, rd. sq. hfrd. angle.
(80) Eighty tons boiler and tank iron.
(35) Thirty-five tons assorted steel.
(300) Three hundred tons scrap iron, wrought and cast.
25,000) Twenty-five thousand pounds engine brass cast ings.

Gas-pipe,	Gas fixtures of all kinds,
Brass pipe,	Oil cups,
Spring balances,	Brass cocks of every description,
Shovels,	
Hatchets.	Globe valves, all sizes.
Nuts,	Claw, lining and tamping bars,
Washers, wrought and cast,	Iron and copper rivets and burrs,
Nails and spikes,	
Mallets,	Sheet copper and brass,
Sash, glass and paint, of all kinds,	Chains and rope of all sizes.
Railroad lamps,	Blocks, tackle and snatch,
Cooking stoves and fixtures,	Kelly's head lights,
Heating stoves	

Full sets of carpenters', blacksmiths' and saddlers' tools, rubber car springs, belting gum and leather, files' butts, and screws, tinware of all kinds; and almost every article suitable for railroad operations, all of the very best quality. Also,

(3) Three large lathes, Stevens & Brother, manufacturers.
(2) Two planers, Sellers & Co., manufacturers.
(1) One bolt cutter and 1 gear cutter, Gould & Brother manufacturers.
(1) One axle cut-off lathe, Warner & Whitney.
(2) Two fan-blowers (medium.)
(1) One upright engine, 8-horse power.
(1) One trip-hammer and engine, Howell's patent.
(1) One Broomfield steam hammer.
(1) One Sellers' steam hammer.

Will also be sold at the same time, a large amount of serviceable and second-hand railroad tools of all kinds, consisting of

Carpenters' Tools,
Wheelwrights' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Machinists' Tools,
Stoves and Pipe, Rope, Chains, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Catalogues of the materials to be sold in Nashville can be obtained by application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M.; and of that of Memphis, on application to Capt. John Park, A. Q. M.

The attention of dealers and railroad companies is particularly invited to this sale.

Sales will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, and continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

F. J. CRILLY,
Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of November, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
New-York City—THURSDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia. Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Philadelphia, Penn.—SATURDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Mechanicsburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 100 HORSES.
Allentown, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 100 HORSES.
Pottsville, Penn.—FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 100 HORSES.
Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 23 and 24, 100 MULES each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
Wilmington, Del.—FRIDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 100 HORSES.
Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 100 HORSES.

GIESBORO, D. C.

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, 100 HORSES each day.

NO SALES OF MULES WILL TAKE PLACE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

At this series of sales, all the government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

For sales of public animals in the West, see official western newspapers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1865.

Will be sold at auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. daily, until all are sold—clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say,

10,000 uniform coats, non-regulation, black, new.
20,000 trousers, non-regulation, new.
19,000 infantry great coats, non-regulation, new.
3,000 cavalry great coats, non-regulation, new.
1,900 knit blouses, new.
396 infantry jackets, new.
486 hair knapsacks, new.
7,269 enameled haversacks, new.
1,000 mittens, new.
748 wool hats, gray, new.
500 to 800 French uniforms, new.
978 rifle jackets, new.
Zouave uniforms, Duryee, Hawkins and French, new.

WORN AND DAMAGED.

Clothing of all kinds.
Blankets, woolen, rubber and painted.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
206 tents, wall; 153 wall tent flies.
4,000 tents, shelter.
76 tents, hospital; 102 hospital tent flies.
435 tents, common.
78 drums, 13 bugles, 3 trumpets, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A list and samples of the articles can be seen at the depot.

Terms cash, in government funds, 10 per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from depot, which must be within 24 hours of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and 10 per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer—By J. E. COOLEY.
TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28 and 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., each day.

All new and fresh stock consigned by
MR. HENRY G. BOHN, LONDON.

Comprising a full assortment of Mr. Bohn's valuable stock, and the largest and finest collection of English books ever offered by auction in this market. The illustrated works are elegant, among them some of the richest books of this class published, such as the works of Beechey, Brockedon, Canova, Catlin, Chamberlain, Claude, Coesvelt, Constable, Daniel, Drury, Greville, Grindlay, Gillray, Harris, Hogarth, Holbein, Hooker, Jardine, Lindley, Low, Meyrick, Murphy, Ottley, Pugin, Shaw, Strutt, Wild, Williams, &c., with many hundred others too numerous to mention.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve in lots to suit purchasers, affording to buyers an opportunity of rare occurrence.

Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.,
SPECIAL SALE OF HOLIDAY AND OTHER BOOKS.

C. W. BOTELER, JR., Auctioneer.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL PROPERTY AND MEDICINE WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., on THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of serviceable hospital bedding, &c., embracing:

1,000 Towels,
1,000 Dressing-gowns,
5,000 Hair-pillows,
5,000 Pillow-cases,
5,000 Bed-sacks,
5,000 Drawers,
5,000 Shirts,
10,000 Coverlids,
10,000 Sheets,
20,000 Blankets.

At close of sale will be sold twenty-six medicine wagons.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within five days from termination of sale.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

AUCTION SALE AT NAVY-YARD.—BY order of Commodore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., commanding this station, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.:

A large lot of chips, old wood, &c.
A lot of oakum shakings, oakum dust.
Old Manilla rope.
Raw hide, rope, &c., &c.
One fine ox, and
Twenty boats, gigs, cutters, launches, &c.

EDWARD HOOKER,
A. Vol. Lieut. Comm'd'r, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGon, one two-seated rockaway and one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

1,500 TESTIMONIALS.—GAS DAILY ADministered and teeth extracted without pain, or no charge. Fine sets of teeth inserted the same day ordered. Charges below competition, at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

NOTICE—The regular subscription nights of the coming week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NO PERFORMANCE ON TUESDAY,
the house being wanted for rehearsals of L'Africaine.
SATURDAY EVENING, GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY EVENING), NOV. 27, AT 8.
(Sixteenth Night, Second Subscription,)
Positively last night of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, FAUST.
FRIDAY, Dec. 1, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, EXTRA NIGHT, L'AFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for Meyerbeer's L'AFRICAINE,
For Friday and Saturday, will commence on MONDAY MORNING, when full particulars will be published.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE L'AFRICAINE.
Reserved seats can be had at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.........G. C. HOWARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

A NEW PANTOMIMIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
MISS FANNY HERRING
has been reëngaged expressly to perform in the piece of
SINBAD THE SAILOR;
OR, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS.
Sinbad the Sailor (with songs)......Miss Fanny Herring
Kabob, Steward of the Vessel................Mr. G. L. Fox
One hundred different characters in the play.
Produced with everything entirely new, and of the most gorgeous description.
With Original Music, composed by G. Alexander Tyte, and appropriate scenery painted by J. Johnson, Jr. Intricate mechanical effects invented by W. Crane.
A FAVORITE DOMESTIC DRAMA.
Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Lewis Mestayer, Miss R. Denvil, Miss Sarah Steele and the Dramatic Company.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—NO. 514 BROADWAY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
By particular request, FOR ONE WEEK MORE,
THE MANAGER'S TRIUMPH;
OR, THE BLACK MAILER'S DEFEAT,
the most successful burlesque ever produced. Previous to the burlesque, WOOD'S MODEL MINSTREL TROUPE will appear in their CHALLENGE PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, Dec. 14, will be produced a new piece, entitled, A FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

FRENCH FANCY COSTUMES IMPORTED from Paris; also a large assortment of wigs and masks, riding dresses and opera cloaks made to order and to let. ROBERT WOLF, successor to Wolf & Philippe, No. 710 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship CHAMPION, W. G. FURBER, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant steamship
FLAMBEAU,
Capt. WM. B. EATON,
is now receiving freight for the above port, and will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MONTGOMERY,
Capt. CALVIN RYDER,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
Agent in New-Orleans, GEORGE A. FOSDICK.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new U. S. Mail steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.
Her accommodations for passengers are most luxurious and elegant. Passage $60.
For passage, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. J. B. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
The new and elegant Steamship VARUNA leaves on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The New-York built, very fast and new steamship
GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, and will be followed by the elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Master,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA..............Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The EMILY B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

THE CARGO PER STEAMSHIP VICTOR, (hence for New-Orleans,) having been discharged and the larger portion thereof being found badly damaged and unfit for reshipment, the voyage so far as that vessel is concerned, is abandoned. Shippers must therefore call at once and surrender the bills of lading, and arrange for payment of charges. Under this conclusion no freight will be required.
JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 89 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4½ P.M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—MANESCA'S ORAL System. Those wishing to study the French language after the above widely-approved method can apply to Mme. L. MANESCA, No. 6 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS AND PHYSIOLOGY taught, in schools and families, by an experienced teacher. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York Post-office.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND IMBECILE CHILDREN. H. M. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN GIVE THE best of references as to education, ability and success in teaching, would like a position in a school, or as resident governess; teaches French, German, rudiments of Latin and music. Address, with references, F. B. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO CAN GIVE THE BEST of reference as to education, ability and aptness in literary composition, would like a position upon some literary paper, or as editor's assistant. Address F. B. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A RECENT GRADUATE DESIRES AN engagement for an hour or two daily, in teaching classics, mathematics, or English branches. Address D. P., Station F, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 54,978 FOR ONE Hundred Shares New-York Central Railroad Co., in the name of Fanshawe & Milliken. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer has been stopped.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7½.
All the elements of
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
are presented in the grand combination of a
MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The talented and
FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS TROUPE,
WITH THEIR
BEAUTIFUL AND THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
are received with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT
BY
CROWDED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
The daring equestrianism of
MR. EATON STONE.
The elegant and classical riding of
MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD
The dashing and brilliant acts of
MADAME VIRGINIA.
The comicalities of the great Clown,
MR. JOHN FOSTER.
The delightful singing of
MISS AMELIA.
The genius of the "Master of the Circle,"
PROF. LANGWORTHY,
The excellent performance of the Boy-wonder,
MAST. CHARLES SHERWOOD,
with the addition of the
CORPS OF AUXILIARIES,
in their grand acts in the
NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
is a
WONDERFUL AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
Previous to the
CIRCUS-PERFORMANCE,
The delightful petite comedy of the
LADY OF MUNSTER,
in which the following members of the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY
will appear.
MRS. J. J. PRIOR, MRS. W. L. JAMISON;
MESSRS. T. H. HADAWAY, W. L. JAMISON, and J. BRIDGMAN.
Overtures, Marches, &c., by
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of Prof. Krakaeur.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
The Museum being
OPEN FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
affords an opportunity to
CITIZENS and STRANGERS,
when not attending the Performance in the
ELEGANT LECTURE-ROOM,
an opportunity of witnessing the
1,000,000 CURIOSITIES,
conspicuously displayed in the
LARGE and SPACIOUS SALOONS.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
THREE OF THE LARGEST GIANTS IN THE WORLD,
and prettiest CIRCASSIAN GIRLS ever seen.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., the smallest Dwarf ever exhibited.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES IN MOTION.
John Battersly, the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 67 pounds, and his wife, a MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, nearly 700 pounds.
THREE-HORNED BULL, TWO ALBINOS.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..............Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS WEEK,
The immense sensation drama of
PEEP O'DAY;
OR, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.
As performed in London for hundreds of successive nights, and will now be produced in superior style.
THE SCENERY, painted from the original sketches.
MACHINERY, from original designs and models.
MUSIC, selected and arranged by W. B. Deane.
The cast of characters will embrace the names of
Mr. Walter Grisdale,
Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brooks,
Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Miss A. Hoyt.
Sustained by the whole company and numerous adjuncts.
A capital drama and farce each night.

BRYANT'S,
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Nov. 27, and during the week.
First appearance in two years of the comic wonder,
LITTLE MAC.
Dan Bryant, the popular comedian, in his inimitable
CHALLENGE DANCE and LES MISERABLES.
Carte de Visite, Black Carpet Bag, Black Brigade, Reckon I'm in Luck, Little Mac's Essence, Latest from Paris.
THE LIVE INGIN.
Hunkee Doree, the Live Ingin..................Dan Bryant
Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

MUSICAL.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS—wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains; prices from $60 to $225. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. One of the largest stocks of sheet music, music books, and music merchandise in the United States. Warerooms and Factory, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over the Dime Savings Bank, Halsey's Building.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE PROMENADE CONCERT Polka." By Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST. Very brilliant, and one of the best compositions of this eminent composer. This polka will be played on four pianos at "Little Effie's" Concert at the Brooklyn Atheneum, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th inst. Price, 50 cents; for four hands, 75 cents. HORACE WATERS, publisher, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANO forte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Prince-st.

A CHICKERING GRAND FOR SALE.— New Pianos to rent; rent allowed on purchase, at P. BECKER'S, No. 820 Broadway, up stairs.

PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1865, for the sale of about

1,500 BARRELS OF WHISKY.

The whisky offered for sale was selected with care, and is of the first quality, especially the Rye and Bourbon Whisky, which are equal, if not superior, to any whiskies now in the market.

Proposals may be made for any number of barrels, not less than five of each lot.

Lot No. 1, consists of seventy-eight (78) barrels of rye whisky, containing about three thousand one hundred and twenty (3,120) gallons.

Lot No. 2, consists of four hundred and ninety-three (493) barrels of Bourbon whisky, containing about nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty (19,720) gallons; and

Lot No. 3, consists of nine hundred and sixty-five (965) barrels of rectified whisky, containing about thirty-eight thousand six hundred (38,600) gallons.

The whisky will be regauged before the delivery, and sold by the "proof-gallon." It may be examined at the Subsistence Depot, Alexandria, Va., or samples can be seen and proposals obtained from any of the following officers:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Brigham, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Boston, Mass.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government Funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the regauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves, in Alexandria, Va., free of expense to the purchaser.

The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12, (noon,) TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1865, for the purchase of 20,000 boxes, or less, of surplus hard bread, now on hand at this depot.

This bread is of excellent quality, and in good order, never having been shipped, nor in any way exposed to the weather. It is ready for immediate delivery and use. The boxes contain fifty (50) pounds each, and are well coopered.

The sale is worthy the attention of merchants, shippers, millers, and others using pilot bread, as there can be no better article put on the market.

The bread can be examined at any time, at the United States Commissary Storehouse, TENTH-ST., north of Chestnut-st. No bids will be received for less than twenty (20) boxes—one thousand (1,000) pounds. Proposals must state the number of pounds, and the price per pound bid for.

The government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too low.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the bread within ten (10) days from date of acceptance.

Bidders not present will be immediately notified if their bids are accepted. Terms cash, in government funds, upon delivery of the bread.

Proposals to be addressed to Capt. G. BOLTON NEWTON, Commissary of Subsistence, Philadelphia, Box No. 2,036.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., and Chief Commissary Military Division Atlantic.

G. BOLTON NEWTON,
Captain and C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, November 27, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding Pier number Twenty-one, and Bulkhead between Piers numbers Twenty and Twenty-one, East River.

For rebuilding Pier number Twenty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-one, East River.

For filling sunken lots on south side of Manhattan-street, both sides of Tenth-avenue.

For setting Curb and Gutter on First-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, November 16, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Laying Water-pipe;" also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A.M. of THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 1865, for the laying of 6-feet water-pipe from a point in the Croton Aqueduct near 90th-st., through 90th-st. and 8th-av., to the aqueduct in Central Park, near 85th-st.

Specifications, and such information as may be necessary, can be obtained at the Engineer's Office, City Hall Park.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Nov. 17, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.
will be revived, with new scenery, appropriate costumes, &c., the celebrated play, illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
SOUTHERN HOMES,
entitled
THE OCTOROON;
OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
for THE FIRST TIME,
as remodeled and compressed into four acts by its author,
DION BOUCICAULT,
with
MR. J. S. CLARKE
in his great character.
SALEM SCUDDER,
THE YANKEE OVERSEER.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
as ZOE, THE OCTAROON.
Mr. J. G. Hanley..........as..........Wahnotee,
(a Le Pau Indian Chief.)
Mr. John Dyott..........as..........McCloskey.
(the piece of Connecticut hardware.)
Mr. C. Walcot..........as..........Pete, the old Slave.
Mr. Andrews..........as...Poindexter, the Auct'r.
Mr. Burroughs..........as..........George Peyton.
Mr. H. Bland..........as...Sunnyside, the Planter.
Miss Andrews..........as..........Madame Peyton,
the Southern Lady.
Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr..........as..........Dora Sunnyside,
a Southern Belle.
Doors open 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and manageress........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY SPECTACLE,
in three parts, entitled,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD,
WITH
MRS. JOHN WOOD
as the PRINCESS IS-A-BELLE.
Received nightly with great applause.
The
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY HAYES,
THE BEAUTIFUL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THE GRACEFUL DANCES BY MLLE. AUGUSTA.
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, GORGEOUS APPOINTMENTS,
AND POWERFUL CAST,
have all combined to render it
A GENUINE SUCCESS;
but which must positively be withdrawn this week to allow for the production on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
(on an unequaled scale, and at immense expense,) of the great spectacular romance, entitled,
MONTE CRISTO,
in which that favorite and eminent artist,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
(who has been expressly engaged to give due effect to this play) will make his first appearance at this theatre.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½..........Begin at 8.
EVERY EVENING,
The great play of intense interest and powerful effects, in five acts, by Watts Phillips, author of the "Dead Heart," &c.,
LOST IN LONDON.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, J. C. Williamson, Browne, Pope, Graham and Ward, Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Mary Barrett and Green.
NEW SCENERY by Messrs. ISHERWOOD and MAEDER.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC and CHORUS, composed expressly for the play, by Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
The NEW SCENERY will comprise: ACT I.—SCENE 1. Interior of Job Armroyd's House. SCENE 2. Scene in Cornwall. SCENE 3. "DOWN IN THE DARKSOME MINE." ACT II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Featherstone's House. ACT III.—Exterior of Mr. Featherstone's Villa—WINTER. ACT IV.—Saloon and Supper-room in Mr. Featherstone's House. ACT V.—A Cottage in the Suburbs of London.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
THORPE AND OVERIN'S
MINSTRELS OF ALL NATIONS.
THORPE & OVERIN..........Proprietors.
J. BRAHAM..........Musical Director.
G. GUY..........Stage Manager.
W. PENNY..........Scenic Artist.
This splendid company of first-class artists will open permanently at their magnificent
TEMPLE OF THE MUSES,
corner of Grand and Crosby street, one block east of Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, November 27, 1865,
When the inauguration performances will consist of beautiful solos, duetts, trios, quartettes, and full choruses, orchestral accompaniments and concertive music by musicians collected from the finest companies in the WORLD, including comedians of known ability, and dancers of unapproachable classic and brilliant notability.
NEW COSTUMES OF EVERY NATIONALITY!!!
GEORGEOUS SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS.
Dances of all Nations. Songs of all Nations.
New Overture. New Banjo Solo and Dance. Lancashire Clog-Dance.
GENERAL GRANT, RAW RECRUIT, song and dance.
New local hits, jokes and funny sayings, &c., &c. Embracing the most attractive entertainment ever presented to the New-York public.
Doors open at 6¾; commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.
Seats can be secured at the Hall from 9 a. m., till 4 p.m.

444—AMERICAN THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. Butler.
This Establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
The original, mystical, prophetical allegory, in three tableaux, entitled
FENIANISM IN IRELAND;
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.
The laughable farce entitled
THE QUIET FAMILY.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
The best in the country, under the direction of the renowned Ballet Master, Mons. Grossie.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE,
in their Negro Burlesques, Acts, Songs, Dances, &c.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
for ladies and children.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MRS. E. A. PAYNE, Contralto of Calvary Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29. Mrs. Payne will be assisted by the following eminent artists—Mrs. J. E. Thomas, Soprano; Mr. E. G. B. Holder, Tenor; Mr. W. Leggatt, Tenor; Mr. Roberts, Basso; Mr. J. N. Pattison, the celebrated Pianist; Luciano Albites. Conductor. Tickets $1. For sale at Dressler's music-store, No. 926 Broadway, and at Dodworth Hall. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT PAINTING OF MRS. WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY—On view, day and evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NEW CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
Ladies' Class at 2; Misses' and Masters' at 4 P. M.
Evening Classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
A NEW CLASS FOR THE "GERMAN" NOW FORMING.
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE-DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway; open every day for children, ladies and gentlemen. Deuxtemps, six dances taught perfectly in six lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming; send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German and fashionable quadrilles.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, CONTAINING FULL descriptions of all the Quadrilles, figures of the German Cotillon, &c., now ready. Price 50 cents. Apply at, or address, No. 59 West 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.

For paving Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Thirtieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For building a sewer in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Jackson to Gouverneur-street.

For changing grade of Duane-street, from Broadway to Centre-street.

For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Corlears to Grand-street.

For laying crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Thirtieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

All the lots fronting on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.

All the lots fronting on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Jackson to Gouverneur-street.

All the lots on both sides of Duane-street, from Broadway to Centre-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Elm-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Duane-street; also all the lots on the west side of Park-street, between Reade and Centre streets; also, all the lots on the west side of Centre-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Duane-street.

All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Corlears to Grand-street; also, all the lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Forty-ninth to Fifty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.

Arrest of Gonzalez in New-York.

Last evening, Capt. WADDY, of Brooklyn, arrested GONZALEZ, the principal in the OTERO murder. It seems that the name of the victim is really OTERO, and not ORTEGA, as it has been given to our reporter. GONZALES was seated at a supper table in a German boarding-house, at No. 217 Centre-street when Capt. WADDY and his men entered, and on seeing them he sprang for the door. His flight was intercepted, and he was at once taken to Brooklyn and incarcerated in the Forty-fourth Precinat Police Station.

On his person the police found two drafts, both drawn by SAN PALAGO, PARDO & Co., Quartier del Stores, Havana, to the order of JOSE GARCIA OTERO (not OTEGA)—one $3,295 52, accepted by TUCKER & LIGHTHOUSE, National Merchants' Bank; the other, $1,500, accepted by PETER V. KING & Co. The police also found $45 in five-dollar gold-pieces, $36 in bills, 95 cents in currency, and 10 cents in pennies, and a pair of gold sleeve-buttons. GONZALEZ took board at the place where he was found by Capt. WADDY. This was the day after the murder. His demeanor was that of a lounger, who had means, and nobody particularly remarked his conduct. He went out and returned twice or thrice daily, and at all times behaved naturally; and the landlord of the house wherein he was abiding was as little aware of the character of their boarder as the casual visitors at the place. He had so changed the cut of his beard and upper garments as to make himself almost another man; but the police had taken the items describing him too closely to admit of his escape. He retained the pantaloons which he wore at the time of the murder, and on these there are spots of blood. Almost from the hour of the discovery of the murder the discovery of the assassins was nearly a certainty; for the police placed trusty sentinels at every avenue of escape from both Brooklyn and New-York, and, employing the telegraph, they made known to the police force of other cities the information that they—after a whole night's labor—had secured.

Now that his employer has been taken, PELLECIER describes the route by which the party, from the Barcelona Hotel, reached the Brooklyn City Park. He says that he joined GONZALEZ in Broadway, and that the three took a Broadway stage to Fulton Ferry; they drank on the Brooklyn side, and then entered a Myrtle-avenue car, in which they rode to Canton-street, where they took five glasses of liquor each to prepare themselves for the work which they had in view. Then they entered the Park. GONZALEZ had the dagger which has been found blunted, and with which the fatal blow was struck. PELLECIER had the patent razor.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body by Coroner LYNCH was held yesterday, as was announced, having been deferred until Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of giving the police additional time to pursue their investigations.

During the morning another witness made his appearance, whose name proved to be JOHN PHILLIPS. On being brought before District-Attorney MORRIS, PHILLIPS gave the following testimony:

At 8 o'clock on the night of the murder witness went into FELIX EVANS' liquor store, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton-street, only one block from the park where the murder was committed. At the time he entered he noticed two Spaniards seated at a table drinking. The fact that they conversed together in a foreign language attracted the attention of the witness, who noticed that while he was there they drank twice, taking hot whisky punches each time. In half an hour afterward a third Spaniard, muffled up in a great coat, entered and joined the party, and they had three rounds of hot whisky in succession. They remained until 9¼ o'clock, when the whole party left.

This nearly tallies with the statement made by PELLECER.

Mr. PHILLIPS was taken to the dead-house as soon as he gave his testimony, where he recognized the body of OTERO as that of the man whom he had seen drinking with the party in EVANS' saloon. The prisoner PELLECIER was also identified by him.

Yesterday morning the post-mortem examination of the body of the murdered man was commenced by Dr. A. J. WILLETTS, at the dead-house. On the sleeves and side of the coat were found eight cuts, two of which slit the coat down the back, but did not penetrate to the lining. On the right lappel of the vest was a cut entering to the body, and five others were found on the breast. On the exposure of the body, the face and hair presented a shocking spectacle, being clotted with blood and the features mutilated. On the left shoulder two deep stabs were found, on the back of the head several deep gashes, and on the right hand two cuts from one to two inches in length.

THE WALLACE MEMORIAL.

Second Meeting of the Committee.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, the friends of the late WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE met in general committee at Harrison's Irving Hall. There were present Messrs. Maretzek, Thomas, Remack, Nicholson, Dan Mason, Mills, Harrison, Morgan, Schuberth, Pond, Maeder, Stoepel, and others.

The Harmonic Society offered their services, and suggestions were made by Messrs. MAEDER and HALL.

Mr. MARETZEK called the meeting to order, and Mr. REMACK read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. REMACK then read a letter from the Harmonic Society, embodying resolutions as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

Committee on Memorial Concert to William Vincent Wallace:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of communicating to you the following series of resolutions unanimously passed at a meeting of the New-York Harmonic Society, held Monday evening, 20th inst., viz.:

Resolved, That the New-York Harmonic Society are deeply sensible of the great loss sustained by the musical world in the death of the eminent composer, WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE, and would express their sincere regret for the same.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for his memory, we tender the services of this society for the proposed Memorial Concert, to be given in this city, to aid in erecting a monument in London to his memory.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. BARTLETT, Secretary.
T. S. BERRY, President.

The letter of Mr. MAEDER proposed a monument in Greenwood Cemetery, and that all surplus funds be sent to his family. On motion they were received.

Mr. HARRISON reported that the committee had hired the Academy of Music for $200, and that the programme was progressing favorably; also that tickets were ready for sale.

Mr. REMACK reported that he had written to the *Orchestra*, of London, and to the Wallace Committee in the same city. He stated he had communicated with Miss KELLOGG, Miss PHILLIPS, and Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, MILLS, KYLE and HOFFMAN, and the Arion and Liederkranz societies, with the most encouraging results. Three thousand tickets had been received, of which six hundred were ready for distribution. Mr. TOULMAN, the harpist, offered his services.

Mr. MORGAN stated that he was sure the people of England would proffer funds enough to erect a monument there, and he thought it would be well to erect one here in some prominent place. He therefore suggested that the funds raised here be devoted to this purpose.

Mr. HARRISON understood that Mr. WALLACE's family had been left destitute, and he proposed that the whole subject be left over until after the Memorial Concert.

Mr. REMACK seconded the motion. It was carried.

On motion of Mr. REMACK, it was resolved that Mr. JAMES HALL be added to the committee, and the services of the Harmonic Society be received.

Mr. POND, of the Committee on Subscriptions, reported progress. They have corresponded with friends in other cities, suggesting the appointment of committees in St. Louis, Chicago, New-Orleans and other places.

Some discussion arose between Messrs. REMACK, MORGAN, MASON, HARRISON and MARETZEK, as to what should be done with the money made, upon which some light was thrown by the suggestion of Mr. MARETZEK, that it might be well to wait until the money was made.

Mr. POND said that Mr. STOEPEL informed him that the people of England would undoubtedly raise sufficient money for their monument.

The motion of Mr. HARRISON was then reconsidered.

Mr. MORGAN moved that the fund raised at the concert be appropriated to the erection of a monument in New-York, and give the widow the surplus.

Mr. HARRISON objected, and Mr. REMACK moved that the motion lay over until next Saturday. Mr. MORGAN thought the delay would interfere with the reception of subscriptions.

On motion of Mr. MASON the fourth resolution of the preceding meeting was reconsidered.

Mr. HOWARD suggested that the public *per se* didn't care whether the monument was erected in Central Park or Kensal Green. The people would go to the academy in consequence of the proffer of an attractive programme; therefore all the discussion in regard to the popular interest in the matter seemed entirely irrelevant.

Mr. MARETZEK thought that very few people cared or would care about a monument, while many would be glad to help the family. He thought WALLACE would have preferred it, and he was sure that when he died he hoped they would look out for his family and let the monument slide.

As a substitute for the original fourth resolution, the following, on motion of Mr. DAN MASON, was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the most efficient mode in which this can be done will be by liberal contributions toward the creation of a fund for the benefit of his family, and, if possible, for the erection of a monument to his memory.

On motion of Mr. REMACK, the meeting adjourned until Saturday next.

The Police.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The transfers and appointments by the Police Commissioners, during the week ending yesterday, were as follows:

Transfers—Sergt. John Gunner, from the Twenty-ninth Precinct to the Twenty-first; Sergt. Joseph Hagerty, from the Third to the Fifth; Sergt. Richard Lush, from the Fifth to the Third; Sergt. Thomas Snodgrass, from the Third to the Eighth; Sergt. Wm. H. McCrum, from the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-second; Sergt. William H. Megson, from the Twenty-ninth to the Sanitary Squad; Roundsman Henry P. Robinson, from the Twenty-first to the Twenty-seventh; Patrolman Alfred P. Shultz, from the Ninth to the Thirty-second; Patrolman James Lonsdale, from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-eighth; Patrolman Joseph Sands, from the Ninth to the Sanitary Squad; Patrolman John Campbell, from the Twenty-first to the Sanitary Squad; Patrolman John F. Gautz, from the Fifth to the Sanitary Squad.

Appointments—Michael Welsh to the Fourth Precinct; Peter Schwartz to the Seventeenth, and Charles Thompson to the Fourth.

Promotion—Patrolman Alexander McDougall, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, made Roundsman in the Fifth Precinct.

ARRESTS DURING THE YEAR.

The Commissioners annual report has the following figures:

Arrests (males, 48,754; females, 20,119)..	63,873
Lodgers accommodated..........	64,247
Stores found open..........	4,285
Money lost..........	$1,540,160 80
Money recovered..........	608,353 03
Total loss..........	$608,353 03
Money taken from lodgers and prisoners, and returned to them..........	465,818 65
Violations of corporation ordinances reported to Corporation Attorney.......	49,252

CITY POLITICS.

Union Nominations.

The Fifth District Union Councilmanic Convention met at Runk's Hotel, on Thursday evening, and organized by electing CHARLES S. STRONG, Esq., Chairman, and E. H. LAWRENCE, Esq., Secretary. The following nominations were made for Councilmen:

Xth Ward—GEORGE W. MARSH.
XIth Ward—CLEMENT WATTS.
XIth Ward—WILLIAM BURNS.
XIIIth Ward—JOHN WHITE.
XVIIth Ward—JOHN J. KEHOE.
XVIIth Ward—WM. H. FALCONER.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of the Twelfth Ward, held on Friday evening last, in Washington Hall, Harlem, Mr. FREDERICK W. FORD was unanimously nominated for Councilman in the second Councilmanic District.

JAMES M. THOMSON, Jr., President of the Eighteenth Ward Union Association, is in the field for School Commissioner of the Eighteenth Ward.

Col. GEORGE D. KELLOGG and GEORGE H. MCKAY were nominated last night by the Union Nominating Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District for Councilman of said district.

Meeting of the Union General Committee.

The Union General Committee held an adjourned meeting last evening at their rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. A full attendance was present.

The Committee on Ratifications reported that all necessary arrangements for a ratification meeting were complete, and the same would be held at the headquarters, on Thursday night, Nov. 30. The report was adopted.

A patriotic letter was read from Col. MCGREGOR, declining the United Service Club nomination for Corporation Counsel.

The committee from the City Convention reported an address to the citizens of New-York, and the same was ordered to be issued.

No further business offering the committee adjourned.

Citizens' Association of the Eleventh Ward.

The Citizens' Association of the Eleventh Ward held a meeting at No. 127 Columbia-street last evening, for the purpose of indorsing candidates for city officers. Speeches were made in favor of Messrs. HOFFMAN, GUNTHER and HECKER. A vote was then taken, and JOHN T. HOFFMAN was declared the candidate of the association for the office of Mayor. RICHARD O'GORMAN was indorsed for Corporation Counsel.

Mr. MCKNIGHT was indorsed as the candidate for the Eighth Aldermanic District.

JACOB SHIRLEY, JAMES BRICKMAN, DAVID HOGG and LAZARUS SIES were nominated as candidates for the Second Councilmanic District. A committee of five was appointed, to report two additional names on Tuesday night next.

JAMES L. MILLER was nominated for School Commissioner of the Eleventh Ward.

JOHN A. DAYTON was nominated for School Trustee, (full term) and Mr. LYONS for the short term.

Speeches were made by Mr. DAYTON and others, when the meeting adjourned.

Nominating Conventions.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. — BERNARD REILLY, nominated by the Mozart Committee.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The Republican Union Nominating Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

The Nominees of the United Service Society—Gen. Devin and Col. MacGregor Withdraw in Favor of Marshall O. Roberts and Murray Hoffman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Central Committee of the United Service Society, held at its headquarters last evening, you were unanimously nominated, respectively, as the soldiers' candidates for Mayor of New-York, and Counsel to the Corporation, at the coming election.

This organization believing its duty to be to support only those for office who will pledge themselves, first to serve the State, and second to serve the soldier who preserved the State, and that a speedy and radical reform should be applied to our City Government, has authorized the undersigned to tender you these nominations, and we take great pleasure in doing so, knowing as we do your cordial sympathies with the objects of the society.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JAMES G. HUGHES, }
WILLIAM A. LYNCH, } Committee.
EDWARD MURRAY, }

To Major-Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN and Col. JOHN D. MACGREGOR.

REPLY OF GEN. DEVIN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1865.

Col. J. G. Hughes, Chairman Committee:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, notifying me of the action of the United Service Society in nominating me as its candidate for the Mayoralty of this city.

Please convey to your society my grateful sense of the confidence shown by my old comrades in arms, in selecting me as their standard-bearer in the great work of municipal reform. While my position in the service makes me reluctant to engage in any political contest, I would have been willing to allow the use of my name were there a prospect of benefiting the soldier by so doing; but as your new and comparatively undeveloped organization renders this issue improbable, without the assistance of other organizations, my continuing as a candidate would only divide the strength that should be concentrated to effect the end your society has been organized to advance.

For these reasons, I feel constrained to decline a nomination at this time, and without attempting to dictate which of the candidates now nominated should be honored with the indorsement of the soldiers, I would suggest that, other considerations being equal, that candidate is best entitled to receive it who, during the late rebellion, has been most prominent in his support of the government and of the soldiers who were endeavoring to preserve it. I believe such a choice can be so easily made, that to mention names would be superfluous. Yours respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN, Brev. Maj.-Gen. U. S. V.

REPLY OF COL. MACGREGOR.

NO. 338 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1865.

Col. J. G. Hughes, Col. William A. Lynch, and Col. Edward Murray, Committee.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive from you a notification that "The United Service Society" have nominated me for the office of Counsel to the Corporation.

This flattering manifestation of the confidence and regard of my brother soldiers, adds to the obligations under which I have been placed toward that organization and the patriotic gentlemen who compose it.

I shall be ever grateful for their kindness.

This nomination was made in conjunction with that of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN for Mayor, and probably in the expectation that other parties would deem it judicious, by supporting a soldier, to endeavor to rescue the imperial City of New-York from the Copperhead conquest now threatening it, as the soldiers recently redeemed the State of New-Jersey from the same misrule.

Such expectations are disappointed. Even the collection of highly respectable and wealthy, but misguided gentlemen, calling themselves the Citizens' Association, have been as usual captured by the ring, and present a ticket which is nothing but Copperheadism, pure and simple—the head of which is supported by Mozart, and the tail by Tammany.

Mr. O'GORMAN, in his speech of Nov. 4, 1864, went so far as to traduce what he calls the "Northern army," by comparing it with the barbarian hordes of "Attila, the curse of God."

When it is recollected that this army saved the republic, after mere politics had given up the task in impotent despair, no soldier can be expected to support such nominations.

Without alluding to myself, I may express the regret we all doubtless feel, that such a soldier as Gen. DEVIN, "SHERIDAN's hard hitter," was not indorsed by the community.

In view of all the circumstances, I deem it my duty not to contribute to the elevation of men to important stations who have not been my friends as a soldier, nor the friends of my country in her tribulation, when her salvation was referred to stout arms and sturdy blades.

I therefore respectfully decline to be a candidate for the office to which your organization has named me, and take the liberty of recommending every soldier and every loyal man to support MARSHALL O. ROBERTS for Mayor and MURRAY HOFFMAN for Counsel to the Corporation.

Thanking you for your personal courtesy, I remain,
Very truly, your obliged friend,
JOHN D. MACGREGOR.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Mr. JOHN SACKMAN, residing at No. 39 Centre-street, appeared recently before Justice DOWLING, and made complaint against ANTHONY BRUMORGER, OSCAR TADE and JEREMIAH FALVEY, charging that these parties, on the 14th day of December, 1864, won from him, at one sitting, at the game of "faro," $300, in the house No. 90 Chatham-street. The charge was also made that this house is a common gambling-house. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties named, and Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct arrested, yesterday, TADE and FALVEY—BRUMORGER is lying sick at his residence up town. The prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING, and they were required to find bail to answer before the Court of Sessions in the sum of $500 each. Alderman BARNEY KELLY became bound for TADE, and PETER TRACY for FALVEY.

ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.

On Tuesday morning last, ADOLPH LEANDER, who lives at No. 111 Third-avenue, in a quarrel with a person named EDWARD SEINKS, seized a club, as alleged, and struck SEINKS repeatedly on the head, seriously wounding him. Mr. SEINKS was taken to his home, No. 203 East Ninth-street, where he is now lying in care of his physician. LEANDER was arrested yesterday by Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct. Coroner GOVER gave the case a partial examination, admitting the accused to bail in the sum of $3,000. Mr. SEINKS will probably recover.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE CASE.

OSCAR SMITH, 28 years old, a native of this State, and residing at No. 52 Charles-street, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer O'BYRNE, on the complaint of HENRY B. WARD, residing at No. 85 Laurens-street, a native of Connecticut. The complainant stated that he came here in September last in search of employment, and that on searching the advertisements in a morning journal he found one in which a situation was offered at $18 per week, the sum of $400 to be deposited as security for the honesty of the employe; that he replied to this advertisement in person, by calling at the place named in the advertisement, No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4. That there he met the prisoner, OSCAR SMITH, who explained to him the nature of the situation, that of grocery clerk, in a most respectable establishment. Complainant went with SMITH to a store No. 299 Fourth-street, where he was introduced to the alleged proprietor, HUGH W. GERN, ultimately agreeing to accept the situation on the terms proposed, an agreement being drawn out to that effect. He then went to a lawyer with SMITH, where the contract was made and signed, and he then handed SMITH $300, SMITH having agreed, as GERN's agent, to accept that sum, the complainant being unwilling to give more. On the day named for his going to business, on his reaching the store, GERN was not there, the place being in charge of a man pointed out to him by SMITH the day before as the wagon driver of the establishment. Waiting there all day, he found that the representations of SMITH as to the trade of the house was slightly overdone, as but five dollars instead of fifty were taken in. Next day he came again, with like results, but on this day a young man called to see GERN, and stated that he had been relieved of $400 by the same advertisement, and had come that day to take his situation. It appears that further evidence will show that these gentlemen have carried on this game with great success, making as much as $1,600 in a day by their conspiring and fraud. Justice LEDWITH committed the prisoner without bail.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Officer O'DONOHUE arrested HIRAM CLARK, who was charged by JOHN TRACY with having taken $200 from his pocket whilst asleep in the house No. 421 West-street. PATRICK TRACY, as witness, deposed that he saw the prisoner take the money from the coat pocket of JOHN TRACY, the complainant, and further stated that the complainant had challenged all around him before he fell asleep, "just to try if they could take it from him." Complainant and witness were very voluble and under the influence of liquor, but the witness swore so plumply to the fact, that the Justice committed CLARK in $1,000 bail to answer.

Attempted Homicide with an Ax.

On Friday evening the lodging-house No. 46 Mulberry-street was the scene of a brutal attempt to murder. MICHAEL HALEY, a barber, 49 years of age, living in this house, quarreled with a fellow-lodger named PETER MCGARY, in which HALEY threatened a number of times to take the life of the other before morning. They went into the same room to sleep, in which were five beds. At 2:30 A. M., when the house was quiet, HALEY, who is a cripple, got up from his bed, and, seizing an ax which he found in the apartment, walked over to the bed of MCGARY, who was asleep, and struck him a murderous blow upon the head, fracturing the skull so fearfully that there is no hope whatever of the recovery of the unfortunate man.

Officer VANBUSKIRK of the Sixth Precinct, being called into the house, arrested HALEY, who confessed the deed and expressed his regret that he had not killed him outright. The wretch was then conveyed to the station-house and subsequently committed by Justice DOWLING to the Tombs. MCGARY was taken to the New-York Hospital by Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, and as it was probable the unfortunate man might die any moment from the effects of the fearful wound he had received, Coroner WILDEY went to the hospital and received the ante-mortem deposition, which is as follows:

Yesterday morning Michael Haley and I had a quarrel together; last night while I was in Mrs. Hannigan's room, where we both board, had several words with him again and he attempted to strike me; after a while he went to bed in his clothes, and I undressed and went to my bed in the same room; I went to sleep and was awakened some time afterward by some one striking me; I cannot say what I was struck with, but I noticed blood on my head soon afterward.

George Vanbuskirk, being sworn, says: I am a police officer of the Sixth Precinct; at ten minutes to two o'clock, this morning, I was called into No. 46 Mulberry-street, where there is a lodging-house; I saw McGarry lying on a bed with his head and breast, covered with blood; I asked who struck the man, when the prisoner said that he had done it "and I wish I had killed him;" I arrested him and took him to the station-house; on the way there he said he was not sorry for what he had done.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., examined the injured man, and it was his opinion that the injury received by MCGARRY was of a dangerous character, and would probably result in his death.

The jury found "that PETER MCGARRY was dangerously wounded with an ax in the hands of MICHL. HALEY, on the 25th day of November, 1865, at No. 46 Mulberry-street. HALEY is 49 years of age and a native of Ireland.

Gold Certificates.

The deposits of gold for certificates, or "gold notes," commenced on the 15th inst., since when the following amounts have been deposited and withdrawn:

November.	Deposits.	Redemptions.
15..........	$556,000	$38,800
16..........	419,000	49,400
17..........	643,900	88,900
18..........	684,400	88,000
20..........	659,400	161,100
21..........	615,400	166,000
22..........	829,600	244,100
23..........	755,340	245,700
24..........	916,640	202,300
Total in nine days......	$6,079,680	$1,284,300
Deposits yesterday up to noon..........	600,000	
Total..........	$6,679,680	

The $5,000 notes appear to be most in demand. Of these $5,210,000 have been taken; of the $1,000—$681,000; of the $100—$183,800.

Interesting Military Ceremony.

RETURN OF THE BATTLE-FLAG OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT TO ITS DONOR.

On Friday morning, previous to the parade of the First Division, an interesting ceremony took place at the residence of CHAS. A. SECOR, Esq., corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, it being the delivery of a regimental color to the fair donor who presented it in 1861, by the Eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., after having carried it for four years.

In those exciting days of 1861, when our city regiments rushed to the defence of the capital, the Eighth Regiment took its place among the many organizations which departed for Washington. Just previous to their leaving New-York, the regiment was presented with a national color by Mrs. SECOR, as a mark of her interest in the Eighth, and her sympathy with the cause of the Union. This banner the command have carefully guarded until now, when they desired to return it to the lady who had honored them with its keeping.

A few minutes after noon the regiment arrived in front of Mr. SECOR's residence, and after halting, formed in line. The officers of the regiment then assembled and escorted the color, to be given up, into the mansion, where they were met by Mrs. SECOR, supported by her family and several personal friends.

The flag was then presented to the lady by Capt. C. I. BLAUVELT, formerly of the Eighth Regiment, who said: Madam, I have been requested by the officers and members of the Eighth Regiment to return to you this banner, presented by you to the command in those early days of the war, when we left our city to defend the capital of the nation. I do so with extreme pleasure, for I know the kind and loyal sentiments which prompted its presentation. It comes back to you stained by the elements and worn by the breeze to which it has been unfolded. It was the first flag planted on Federal Hill, Baltimore, on the occupation of that city in 1861 by United States troops; it has been with us in the camp and the battle-field; it has accompanied us on the wearisome march, and has ever been guarded with jealous care by those to whom it was intrusted. In this war, now happily past, the soldiers of the republic have always received the warm and loving sympathy of the loyal women of the North. We have seen them on the battle-field nursing the wounded and praying for the dying; we have met them in the camp and in the hospital, and we have always been cheered by their sympathy and devotion. I speak of these things because they show the immensity of the fearful struggle we have but just passed through, for they prove the women of America to be loyal and patriotic to their country in the hour of her peril. Take this flag, Madam, and let it ever be to you as a memorial of the days of war waged for the Union and free government, and take with it the heartfelt thanks of the Eighth Regiment, for your thoughtful and cheering kindness to them in the dark hour of our nation's peril, and may your years long continue, to enjoy the peace so gloriously won by our heroic armies.

Gen. M. T. MCMAHON replied on the part of Mrs. SECOR, in an elegant and patriotic speech, thanking the regiment for the gallant manner in which the color had been borne by them while in the field, but declining to receive it from the command, as Mrs. SECOR considered its fittest resting-place was among the archives and trophies of the regiment. In speaking of the associations which would cling about the banner in after years, Gen. MCMAHON gave a vivid description of the scenes and memories which always would be associated with its silken folds.

Mrs. SECOR then took the flag for a moment in her hands, and examined its faded colors with interest, after which the party adjourned to the dining-room, where refreshments were in waiting.

Filling their glasses the officers of the regiment drank the health of Mrs. SECOR to the music of enthusiastic cheers. The lady gallantly responded by giving the health of all her sons in the Eighth Regiment. Col. VARIAN next proposed the health of Miss SECOR, which was drank with all the honors. Time being short, and the Division parade being next on the programme, the ceremonies were abruptly concluded, and the color again placed in its position in the line, and the regiment took up its march for Union-square.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have just issued their twenty-second annual report, from which it appears that the receipts of the association during the year were $43,975, and the disbursements, $49,300; excess, $5,324. The number of visitors employed last year was 366, who made 22,309 visits. The number of families relieved was 5,573, comprising 22,285 persons. In twenty-two years, the totals have been as follows: Visits, 678,882; receipts, $908,280; expenditures, $983,182: families relieved, 133,404; persons relieved, 654,063.

The financial condition of the association has occasioned the managers much anxiety, the deficit, they say, being likely to be increased to about $10,000. During the past year the legacy of $50,000, bequeathed by the late Mr. CHARLES BURRALL, of Hoboken, N. J., was paid over to them, and has been temporarily invested. The report gives some statistics in regard to the relief granted in years of great distress. In 1855, a time of scarcity and high prices, 62,396 persons were relieved, at an outlay of $95,878. In 1857-8, when a commercial crisis occurred, 54,268 persons received aid at an expenditure of $67,094. During the first three years of the war the demands on the society decreased. In 1863 only 13,442 persons applied for aid. In 1864 there was a slight increase on this number, and in 1865 there was an increase of about 22 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years. In reference to the necessity for sanitary reform and legislative interference the report says:

First—It comes legitimately within the sphere of the City Government, to provide adequate sewerage, drainage, clean and well-paved streets; to supervise and regulate the construction of tenant houses, enforce domiciliary cleanliness, prevent over-crowding, provide cheap and quick transit to and from neighboring localities for the benefit of laboring classes, regulate the sale of strong liquor and of food, especially milk, meat and vegetables, and abate all nuisances.

Second—It comes within the duties of landlords or proprietors to construct or rent only such tenements for dwellings as have sufficient space, light and ventilation, with all the facilities for cleanliness, which are essential to the health of the occupants.

The following are the officers of the association: President, James Brown; Vice-Presidents, James Boorman, Horatio Allen, James Lennox, A. R. Wetmore, John C. Green; Treasurer, Robert M. Minturn; Corresponding Secretary and Agent, Robert M. Hartley; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph B. Collins.

Sailing of the Steamship Arago.

The regular trips of the New-York and Havre line were resumed yesterday by the sailing of the steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, for Havre. The business of this line, as our readers will remember, was interrupted in 1861, on the breaking out of the rebellion. The *Arago* was the last American steamship to leave Europe, and now she is the first to resume her regular trips. She took out about forty cabin passengers and a cargo of cotton. Several hundred persons assembled at the company's pier, No. 37 North River, at noon yesterday, to see the *Arago* off. At twenty minutes to 1 o'clock she steamed out of her slip amid the cheers and huzzas of the assembled crowd. The cheers were returned by the crew of the *Arago*, and a cannon was fired from the bow of the vessel. The ladies and gentlemen present continued to wave their handkerchiefs until the vessel was out of sight. She will touch at Falmouth, England, instead of Southampton, as formerly, thus saving a few hours' time. The steamship *Fulton*, of the same line, will sail for Havre and Falmouth in a few days.

Mutiny on the High Sea.

Two seamen, named GEO. WHITE and DANIEL O'BRIEN, belonging to the ship *Thomas Dunham*, arrived last night from London, were taken in custody last evening by the Harbor Police, on a charge of attempt to murder, made by Capt. YOUNG, of the above vessel. It appears, on the 23d inst., while at sea, they broke into the cargo, among which is a quantity of liquor, and becoming intoxicated, attempted to interfere with the captain in the working of the ship. Capt. YOUNG ordered them forward, when they commenced an assault on him with sheath knives, chasing the captain through the cabin and about the decks, until he was obliged to defend himself, which he did by shooting both, but not mortally. One was taken to the station-house, and the other to the City Hospital.

Base Ball.

ACTIVES VS. ALERTS.

Of the many social games of base ball among the numerous very agreeable reunions of the season just passed, none have been marked with more pleasantness than the one played on Thursday, at South Orange, N. J., between the Actives of New-York, and the Alerts of Seyton Hall College, of the former place. The day was magnificent, and the atmosphere of that genial nature that Indian Summer alone gives us. The members of the New-York Club were met at the depot by a deputation of the College boys, escorted to their grounds, and after an excellent lunch the game at once commenced, the Actives taking the bat. This club were short three of their first nine, but their places were well filled by TILTON, HILLYER and CHRISTIE, of the second nine. The Alerts on this occasion played with more energy and better judgment than they did with the Unknowns the week before, the playing of one or two of their number being particularly good. Several ladies, and most of the faculty of the college were on the grounds during the game, imparting additional interest to it by their hearty applause. Upon the conclusion of the game, the Actives were treated to some excellent instrumental and vocal music by Messrs. REILLEY and RICHARDS, of Seyton Hall, and also to a bountiful repast, where many well chosen remarks were made by the Presidents of the Alerts and Actives, as also by Rev. Father MCCREADY, President of the college. At the parting at the depot, cheer after cheer were given by the departing club for the Alerts, their gentlemanly treatment and generous hospitality. We quite forgot to mention that "Redman," of the Actives, during the first innings played short stop, but the position did not suit the genial boy.

The following is the score:

ACTIVES.	Outs.	Runs.	ALERTS.	Outs.	Runs.
"Redman," 2d b..	3	3	Reilley, s. s.	3	1
Rooney, c.........	5	1	Febijiner, r. f.......	3	1
Tilton, 2d nine, r.f.	2	4	Ryan, p.........	2	3
Ebbits, c. f.......	2	4	McCartin, 3d b.....	3	1
"George," 3d b.....	2	3	Malquin, 2d b.......	2	1
Rogers, 1st b.......	4	1	Mayer, 1st b.......	2	1
Hillyer, 2 nine, s.s.	3	1	Tiers, l. f.......	4	1
Christie, 2 nine, l.f.	4	2	Liebenrath, c.......	4	0
Walker, p.......	2	3	Turner, c. f.......	4	1
Total..........	27	22	Total..........	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Actives..........	2	2	2	4	1	6	2	2	1	—22
Alerts..........	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	—10

Time of game—2 hours 20 minutes.
Umpire—Geo. Wright, Olympic Club, Philadelphia.
Scorers—C. T. Williamson, H. Repplin.
Fly Catches—Actives, 10; Alerts, 5.

CHALLENGE.

A picked nine of junior base ball players, (under the age of 21,) of Hoboken, N. J., do hereby challenge to play a picked nine of junior players (under the age of 21) from New-York a game of base ball, for a ball, at Hoboken, Nov. 30, 1865; game to be called at 1 o'clock. Players can belong to either senior or junior clubs. An answer addressed to M. H. NESTLER, Post-office, Hoboken, will receive attention.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EVACUATION DAY.—The day having been duly celebrated in advance, the only observance of the anniversary yesterday was the parade of the veterans of 1812, and the display of bunting on public and private buildings. The veterans, under the command of Gen. RAYMOND, marched down Broadway about 1½ p.m., from their headquarters at the Mercer House. They numbered twenty-nine, sixteen of whom were officers. They were armed with swords and canes, but none of them carried guns. A drum-corps preceded them. They reached the City Hall about 2½ p.m., where they were reviewed by the Mayor, when Gen. RAYMOND expressed to his Honor the pleasure he felt in greeting him once more on Evacuation Day. The Mayor complimented the General, telling him that he looked younger than he did last year, and that his corps deserved more honor than they got. The veterans then proceeded to Crook's saloon, where they partook of dinner.

TEMPERANCE.—A very interesting meeting was held at the Cooper Institute for the purpose of organizing a Juvenile Temperance Missionary Society. The object of the society is to visit the homes of the inebriate, the distribution of temperance literature, and the securing of the signatures of the children connected with the sabbath and public schools of our city to the temperance pledge. The following were elected as officers of the society: LUCIUS HART, Esq., President; W. H. Godfrey, Vice President; Thomas Lewis, Secretary, and Master T. Pruden, J. Mumford, S. Sherwood, W. A. Crowe, J. Taper, John H. Lewis, W. Conklin, Directors. The following named Lady Directors were also chosen: Miss Etta Barkley, Julia Gillette, Sarah Barkley.

NEW REGULATION BUTTON FOR THE FIREMEN.—The new style of regulation buttons lately adopted by the Fire Commissioners are now ready for issue. They are manufactured by the Scovil Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn. The coat buttons are one inch in diameter, made of German silver, the design on the face is a wreath of laurel leaves, enclosing the gothic letters "M. F. D." The face of the button is ribbed, with a smooth edge. The entire button is a very handsome one, but scarcely suitable for the purposes of the firemen. A darker style of metal would have been better. The vest buttons are of a similar pattern, half an inch in diameter, and in uniformity with the larger buttons.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution, yesterday, there were 250 patients. During the week 37 were admitted, 49 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 6 died.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN ELOPEMENT.—A few evenings since a young man, accompanied by a girl 18 years of age, arrived in the 11 P. M. Erie Railway train, and proceeding to a hotel in the vicinity, registered themselves as man and wife. After supper they retired to a sleeping apartment, and an hour later the girl came down stairs with her hat and bonnet on, and was rushing out of the hotel in the most excited manner, when she was stopped by the superintendent, who, suspecting something wrong, asked where she was going. She replied that she had been deceived and intended to jump off the dock. The superintendent told her that he could not allow that, and after further conversation the girl said that she was not married to the man with whom she came, but that she had eloped with him from Middletown, N. Y., under the promise of marriage on their arrival at Jersey City, but that as it was too late to procure the services of a minister, she had consented to pass as his wife until the following morning, when they were to have the ceremony performed; that after going to their room and engaging in conversation awhile, the young man said he could not fulfill the contract as he was already married. Upon this the young woman immediately left the room, and was leaving the hotel in a distracted manner when stopped as above stated. It appears that the young man was a soldier until recently, and the acquaintance sprung up by means of correspondence, and finally resulted in an elopement after two weeks of personal acquaintance. The superintendent told the girl he would see her righted, and after placing her under the surveillance of some of the domestics, he visited the young man in his room. The young man admitted that he was not married, when he was given the alternative of marrying the young woman, or a drubbing and chance for State Prison. The young man accepted the first proposition, and the young couple left the following morning on their return to Middletown, where they were to be united.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company No. 18, who were the guests of Liberty Engine Company No. 1 of Jersey City on Friday night, after returning from the theatre, serenaded a number of prominent Jersey City firemen. At the residence of Mr. DANIEL FIELDING the party were invited in to a collation, at which speeches were made and toasts were offered by Hon. WM. B. RANKIN, Mr. DANIEL FIELDING, Mr. DAVID LYLE, Major THORPE and others. They were also hospitably entertained by Chief-Engineer MCLAUGHLIN, NOAH D. TAYLOR, foreman of Engine Company No. 2, and JAMES MCMILLAN, assistant foreman of the same company. Yesterday the Philadelphians were taken on an excursion up the East River on the steamboat *Metamora*, chartered by Engine Company No. 1, and spent a couple of hours in inspecting the various institutions on Blackwell's Island. The boat was bountifully supplied with an abundance of refreshments, both liquids and solids, and the trip was spoken of by those who were present as a most agreeable affair. The excursionists returned to Jersey City about 3 P. M., and after partaking of dinner at Taylor's Hotel, the Philadelphians left in the 4 P. M. train for home. On their arrival there, there will be a grand torchlight procession, in which forty-two companies had signified their intention of participating. The Philadelphians on this excursion were a fine body of men, and conducted themselves in the most gentlemanly manner, winning hosts of friends.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The friends of the cause will assemble in convention in the City of New-Brunswick, on Thursday next, 30th inst., at 10 A. M., in the Baptist Church. It is expected that this will be an occasion of great interest, and energetic measures will be adopted. Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn, will address the convention at 11 o'clock, and other distinguished speakers during the day and evening.

FIRE IN A HOTEL.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night a fire occurred among some straw, emptied from champagne baskets, in Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. Fortunately it was quickly discovered and extinguished before material damage was done. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and suspicion rests upon a man who was hanging around the premises during the evening.

ANOTHER GREAT PIGEON MATCH.—Another pigeon shooting match has been made between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and WM. LEEDS, the "Jersey Boy," to take place at Buffalo on the 29th of December. The match is for 50 double birds, and 100 single birds, each match for $500 a side. The contestants find birds and trap for each other.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—A young man named JAMES WILSON was arrested by Detective MCWILLIAMS, at 6 o'clock, last evening, on a charge of attempting to pick the pockets of passengers while going on board the Jersey City ferry-boat, and also conducting himself in a very disorderly manner. He was committed to await examination.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 25.—*In Steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Miss Daniell of Toronto, Miss A. de Zeyk and child and Mr. de Zeyk of Washington, Mrs. U. A. Blandy, Miss Blandy and 2 children, Mrs. C. A. Harris, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Godefroy, Samuel McCrory, Gen. U. N. Duffie and wife, W. G. Nichols and wife, Francis U. Calvert and child, James Davidson and wife, Mr. E. Clibbon of Liverpool, J. J. Woffinden of Hamilton, C. W., George J. Pritchett, Jul. St. Martin, R. H. Cole of St. Louis, J. J. Nathans, Thomas Whitts, Rev. David C. Evans and child, with others in the steerage.

NOV. 25.—*In steamship Arago, for Falmouth and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Osgood, Wm. C. Burns, Mrs. Wm. Burns and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Phelps and maid, Mrs. Hutton and Maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Eno, Mrs. Mary R. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, three children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliot Condict, Miss Alice B. Condict, B. E. Townsend, Miss C. Townsend, Wm. Potter, Mr. Pauld, Mad. Sarageau, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Moyse Edmund, San Francisco.

In steamship Champion for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Miss Mary Hayde, Ensign Adrian Phillips, Rev. Paul Hensen, W. A. Hopkins, Mrs. William J. Ledyard, Mrs. Ledyard and servant, Mrs. Alexander, three children and servant, D. F. Power, Dr. Redford Sharpe, Miss Caroline Franc, J. Q. Packard, T. E. Sanford and wife, D. L. Bates, Mrs. Sarah J. Seaver, Mrs. Edward O. Flagg, Henry Saunders, A. H. Foster, V. Heyck and wife, Joseph Muller, E. N. Gibson, Richard Glynn, wife and four children, Antonio Renhard, Denis Lazarus, Andrus Franc, D. Duseau, Mrs. W. P. Allen, George Megee, Thomas Murphy, John Nolan, Thomas Powers, Thomas Nolan, Michael O'Brien, Frederick Rensailor, Simon Rosenburgh, John Suess, F. W. Reif and wife, Charles Kuehler, wife and 3 children; James Powers, Thomas Archer, wife and 4 children; John Hough, Edward Witner, John Mathews, J. W. Mathews, M. Holgier, Thomas Clayton, Edward Wilbur, Philip Carle, James Regan, John Murray, Thomas Minmar, William V. Ayer, Richard Bennett, Edward Dagle, Jeremiah Hanan, Carlos Pozzi, Charles Roth, Miss Catharine Papie, Miss Mary Papie, John W. O'Neil, Henry Strouse, Abraham Donyfus, Richard Gorman, Walter J. Clough, Charles Goran, Louis Goran, Henry White, Andrew Whitny, child and servant; Thomas Walbridge.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—J. W. Phillips, C. L. Good, R. N. Stiles and wife, W. T. Whittemore, wife and servant, D. M. Cooley and wife, G. Miller, R. C. Eddings, C. T. Watson and wife, A. H. Gibbs, wife and 2 children, H. Creighton, wife and child, H. C. Folsom, Wm. N. Allen, Wm. Buell, wife and servant, Wm. B. Jarvis, Sarah H. Jarvis, P. O'Toole, Mrs. Goebler, M. Schone, Peter Floyd, James W. Prince and wife, E. T. Buckingham, Henry R. Brockett, Lemuel Harrington, Wm. P. Haney, Chas. N. Moody, J. F. Tenny and wife, J. C. Folsom and wife, E. B. Marvin, T. J. Roberts and wife, J. H. Courtney, Mrs. J. T. Stewart and child, John A. Younsie, P. B. Cutler and wife, J. H. Fitzpatrick, John C Pertect, T. P. Schroeder, Mrs. A. B. Lawrence, Normand Lyman, Jr., H. L. Greenman, Geo. W. Lawrence, Crawford N. Smith, T. B. Waddell, Jacob Cohen, Wm. Elwell, Chas. Hostetter and wife, Miss Anderson and servant, John McCoy, James Cunningham, L. W. Lawton, N. C. Goodwin, of Boston. N. H. Bennett.

In steamship Mississippi, for New Orleans.—Mrs. John B. Bogert, Miss Lilla Bogert, Miss Kate Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Place, child and servant, W. C. Seiver, John Randolph, Miss Thomas, Michael Marcus, Mrs. D. Brennan and child, Miss Eliza Brennan, George Battelle, C. Milthank, Thos. Michael, W. Finny, S. Borland, Surgeon W. T. Buel, Surgeon R. Johnston, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. N. Richards, Mrs. W. T. Buel, Miss Louisa Williams, Chas. W. Reviere, Chas. F. Brown, Jas. Robinson, Thos. Ryan, J. S. Harlan, John Ragan, John Fouvierre, wife and child, Thos. Murphy, Robt. Cochran. P. J. Duffy, C. Martin, Wm. V. Black, wife and child, Andrew Moseley, Robt. Pinkal and servant, Samuel Dunn. Saml. P. Simpson.

In Steamer George Washington, for New-Orleans.—John E. Harlo, W. Blake, J. Ward, J. W. Peirce, Capt. Waldo Hill, John Goger and wife, J. Sullivan, E. E. Champlain, Miss Gugueheim, Mrs. Geo. D. Harris, W. H. Fuller and lady, W. G. Lewis, N. B. Starbuck, A. Garretson, A. N. Jacks, Wm. Paine, F. Sparaudoes, Sam Borland, H. F. Hayward, Mrs. T. Bennett and two children, J. R. McAlean, Geo. F. Howan, Mrs. Beares, M. Frank, M. L. Navia, M. Mauder, O. H. Paudorf, R. L. Chamburg, Mrs. J. M. Reed, Miss Maria Mebert, Owen Wood, Augustus N. Cornoy, J. A. Brasselman, C. T. Butter, F. Slocum and servant, T. J. Wilmot, H. J. Hinman and wife, Carl Voigt and son, F. V. Suckley, and others.

In steamer Marmion, for Nuevitas, Cuba.—Miguel Noqueras, Miguel Zaldivar and servant, Francisco Quellen, Belisario Cisneros, Rafael Estrada, Manuel Gafas, Mauricio Montijo, James Cregin, Edward Allen, Mrs. Ellen Barnette, Miss Anita Quellen, Miss Magdalina Quellen, Miss Mercedes Quellen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 58 | Gov. Island. 1 47 | Hell Gate... 3 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships E. C. Knight, Dente, Washington, via Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Arago, Gadsden, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; R. R. Cuyler, Dollard, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; John Gibson, Young, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Champion, Furber, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Hunter, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Washington, (new,) Chichester, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Charles Benton, Salter, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Linda, Theobold, Apalachicola, Benner & Brown.

Steamers G. H. Stout, Borden, Washington, J. Hand; Louisa Moore, Wooster, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.; Mary Sanford, Sherwood, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Metis, Gall, Baltimore, J. B. Small.

Ships Celestial Empire, Taylor, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Universe, Hutton, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks St. Cloud, Ames, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; J. Cummings, (Br.,) Hookway, Philadelphia, C. A. De Wolf; Amalie, (Pruss.,) Silberschmidt, Cork, for orders, via Philadelphia, Wm. Salem & Co.; India, (Pruss.,) Koklestein, Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Susan Jane, (Br.,) Hexford, Belize, F. Alexandre & Son; Isabel, (Span.,) Guandilla, Cette, Trujillo & Vining.

Brigs Fredonia, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Highland Mary, (Br.,) Graham, Naples and Genoa, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Fred. Clark, (Br.,) Coalfleet, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Minnie K., (Br.,) Henderson, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright; Diana, (Br.,) Arthur, Queenstown, for orders, J. C. McArthur; Matron, Hullman, Wilmington, J. Smith; Aquidneck, Begley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut; Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Ataulfo, (Span.,) Julia, Barcelona, Pesant Bros. & Co.

Schooners Presto, Briggs, Philadelphia, G. N. Stranahan; L. H. Jackson, Wiley, Nest River, Md., Snow & Burgess; Impudence, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; McMurray, Bertram, Norwich, M. Briggs & Co.; Walter Scott, (Br.,) Sypher, St. John, N. B., Moss & Ward; Prince Consort, (Br.,) Fisher, Port Maria, Jam., Henry De Cordova; J. W. Allen, Doane, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Thomas Winans, Biggs, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Compromise, Weeks, Halifax, Columbia Coast Wrecking Co.; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Coumans, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Stevens, Sisal, J. Leaycraft & Co.; Wm. Henry, Sharrett, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. S. Wilson, Isatt, Maitland & Truro, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Harriett Maria, McDonald, Fernandina, Peck & Church; Dictator, Nickerson, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Lottie, Wilcox, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloops Ida E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Ship S. G. Glover, (of Boston,) Malbon, Cardiff 33 ds., with railroad iron to order. The first part of the passage had terrific gales from the westward; was hove to for 6 ds. Oct. 28, while furling the mizzentopsail, Richard Johnson, of Philadelphia, a seaman, fell from the yard to the deck, and was instantly killed.

Ship Hansa, (Brem.,) Wieks, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 452 passengers to Leopold Huffer. Had one death and one birth on the passage. 7th inst., lat. 42 39, lon. 42 26, passed the bottom of a vessel, supposed a schooner.

Ship North American, Towart, Liverpool Oct. 28, with mdse. and 490 passengers to Williams & Guion. 21st inst., lat. 41 30, lon. 65, passed one of the National line of steamers, bound E.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Yaung, London 50 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. 24th inst., 5:30 A. M., weather very thick, touched on Jones Beach, L. I., but was got off again without assistance by throwing some of the cargo overboard.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 15, with mdse. and 111 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Carlshaven, (Brem.,) Coler, Bremen 65 ds., with mdse. and 201 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Had 4 deaths.

Bark Laura, Blanck, Cardiff 68 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Reports seeing a large six-topsail painted port ship, with passengers, ashore 15 miles west of Fire Island.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Ilsley, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Son. Nov. 16, on Sable Bank, spoke fishing schr. Marblehead, 3 months out, with 300 quintals fish.

Brig South Boston, (of Pictou,) Lane, Cronstadt 64 ds., with rags, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Cole, Galveston 37 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Encountered very stormy weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Palo Alto, for Liverpool.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) Bouche, Arichat, C. B., 4 ds., with mdse. (part of the steamship Circassian's cargo) to Arthur Leary.

Brig Sarah Peters, Lord, St. George, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Alma Jane, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Flynn, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Maid of Erin, (of Digby, N. S.,) Israel, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Corbett. Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig H. S. Emery, Barber, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John S. Wainwright, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Johnson, Kingston, Jam., 23 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Angola, (Br.,) Crane, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Bowditch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Dickson, Halifax 4 ds., with wine, fish, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John Manlave, Stabes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Aggie Davison, (Br.,) McGinnis, Charlottetown, P. E. I., with potatoes to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Wentworth, Allen, Port Morris.

Schr. Laduskia, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Fakir, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Edwin, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Hulse, Hallet's Point.

Schr. Aurora, Cobb, Jonesport.

Schr. J. D. French, Jones, Boston, with marble.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Greenport.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Patrick, Arago, City of Washington, Scotland, Andalusia, Charles Benton, E. S. Terry, George Washington, R. R. Cuyler, Champion, Nevada, Hunter, Virgo, San Jacinto, Edinburgh, Hatteras, Washington, Louisa Moore, Linda.

Miscellaneous.

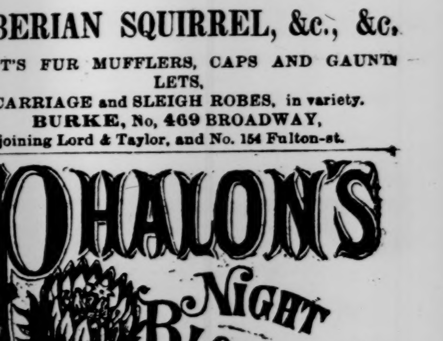
RETURNED.—Steamer Nellie Pentz, Mears, which left this port for Fortress Monroe on Sunday, with a cargo of government stores, returned last night, having disabled her machinery off Sandy Hook.

RETURNED.—Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, hence 24th inst. for Baltimore; 24th inst., in a heavy sea-way, vessel gave a lurch, which carried away foremast, maintopmast and split mainsail. Same day, 3 P. M., off the Tavern Houses, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4, and towed to the city.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—bark, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Nov. 10, lat. 46 34, lon. 41 28.

FURS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
SETTS FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
IN
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
GENT'S FUR MUFFLERS, CAPS AND GAUNTLETS,
CARRIAGE and SLEIGH ROBES, in variety.
BURKE, No. 469 BROADWAY,
Adjoining Lord & Taylor, and No. 154 Fulton-st.



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 661, Nov. 25, 1865.
51, 62, 26, 39, 19, 20, 8, 38, 5, 46, 9, 22, 63.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 662, Nov. 25, 1865.
57, 77, 16, 54, 37, 28, 74 67, 72, 4, 47, 39, 52.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 561, Nov. 25, 1865.
48, 14, 38, 40, 51, 46, 29, 16, 22, 43, 71, 25, 2.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 562, Nov. 25, 1865.
48, 29, 72, 6, 39, 67, 32, 55, 46, 15, 30, 21, 25.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.